

# Report

of the Minister

Ralph E. H.

## of LANDS AND FORESTS

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

for the fiscal year ending **MARCH 31, 1951**



INMAN

To HIS HONOUR,

*The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province  
of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to your Honour, the Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951.

H. R. SCOTT,  
*Minister.*

# Report of the Minister

OF  
**LANDS AND FORESTS**  
**OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**



ONTARIO

*for the fiscal year ending*  
**MARCH 31, 1951**

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**OF ONTARIO**

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Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*

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# Division of Accounts



## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## 1. CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Statement for the year ending March 31, 1951, is set out on Schedule A. The following summarizes the result of operations for the year.

Total—Cash Receipts		\$16,317,503.63
—Cash Disbursements		13,167,618.35
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements		\$3,149,885.28

## 2. COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH THOSE OF PRIOR YEARS

(a) *Receipts*

Cash receipts for the year under review compare with those of the previous four years as follows:

DIVISION	YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts					
Water Power Rentals	680,568	694,859	759,570	811,664	827,937
Provincial Land Tax	204,475	185,470	217,521	242,292	322,661
Long Lac Diversion	20,400	19,950	19,500	19,050	18,600
Miscellaneous	46,071	24,825	26,225	21,778	22,692
Air Service	15,258	8,376	6,373	10,734	13,407
Fish and Wildlife	2,248,201	2,420,661	2,813,876	2,774,518	3,065,752
Forest Protection	46,402	53,230	48,330	70,707	38,975
Land and Recreational Areas	430,644	393,938	409,465	400,223	381,590
Reforestation	25,373	25,562	1,685	153	60
Surveys	1,652	501	402	534	516
Timber Management	6,944,104	6,855,031	7,332,290	6,789,235	6,461,103
Mississagi Salvage Project				459,961	5,162,994
Operation and Personnel (Sylva)				1,406	1,217
	10,663,148	10,682,403	11,635,237	11,602,255	16,317,504

## (b) The following is a comparison of total disbursements for the five years ending March 31, 1951.

	YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS					
Total Disbursements					
Chargeable to Appropriation					
as voted	7,159,780	7,598,612	9,693,336	9,913,521	9,840,796
Mississagi Salvage Project			1,489,845	4,623,339	3,326,822
Additional Disbursements					
Uncontrollable items Special				217,621	
Warrant	7,159,780	7,598,612	11,400,802	14,536,860	13,167,618

## Index of Tables

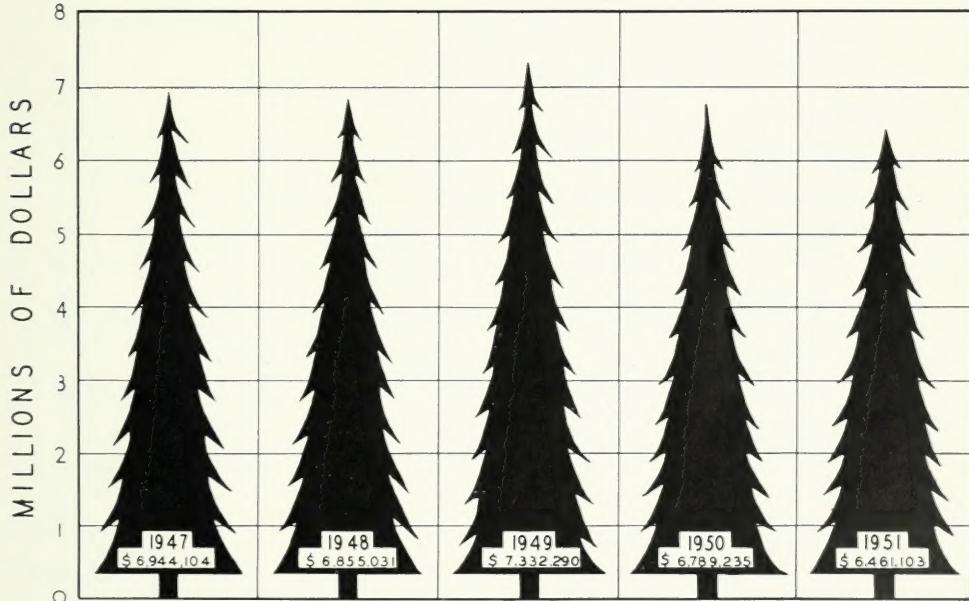
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FIGURE No. 1

### TREND OF DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE TIMBER RETURNS-CROWN DUES-GROUND RENT & FIRE TAX CHARGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH 1951



### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1951 RECEIPTS

#### *Schedule A*

#### DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

Water Power	\$ 827,937.46
Provincial Land Tax	322,660.63
Long Lac Diversion	18,600.00
Casual Fees, Surveys, Office Fees, etc.	19,092.24
Security Deposits	3,600.00
	\$1,191,890.33
Carried Forward	\$1,191,890.33

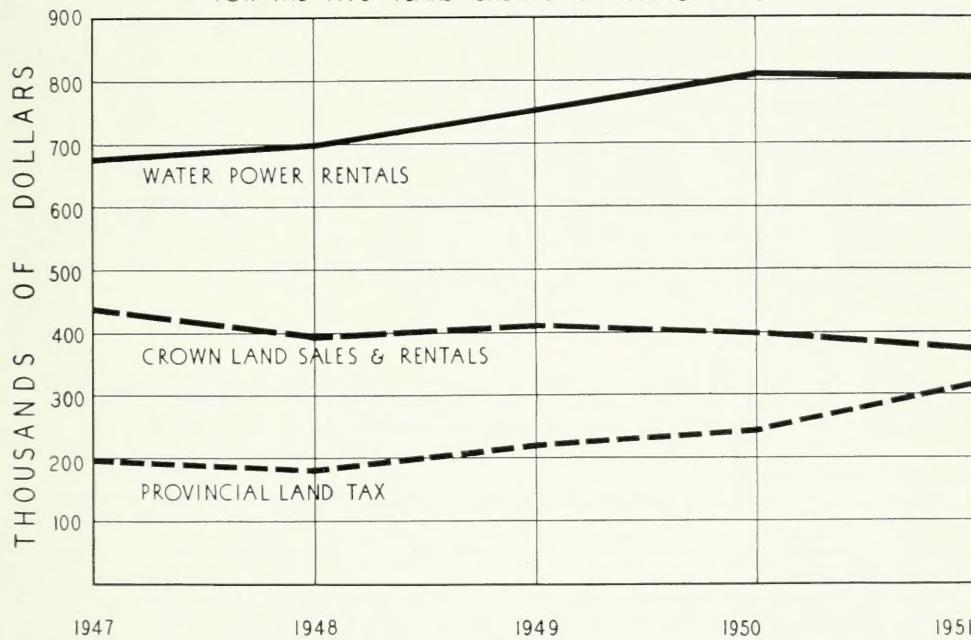
Brought Forward	\$1,191,890.33
<b>DIVISION OF AIR SERVICE</b>	
Miscellaneous	13,407.45
<b>DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE</b>	
Licences, Royalty and Sundry	3,065,751.53
<b>DIVISION OF FOREST PROTECTION</b>	
Miscellaneous	38,975.29
<b>DIVISION OF LAND AND RECREATIONAL AREAS</b>	
Land Sales	
Agricultural	\$ 11,156.01
Summer Resort	19,388.96
Townsites	4,570.55
University	69.75
Miscellaneous	24,100.77
Unallocated	129,158.28
	\$ 188,444.32
Land Rentals (Other than Parks)	
Leases and Licences of Occupation	120,468.42
Temagami Islands	1,117.01
	\$ 121,585.43
Park Revenue	
Algonquin	
Rentals	\$ 15,088.80
Miscellaneous	13,928.85
	\$ 29,017.65
Rondeau	
Rentals	\$ 15,656.96
Miscellaneous	2,574.10
	\$ 18,231.06
Quetico	
Rentals	\$ 84.76
Miscellaneous	1,245.50
	\$ 1,330.26
Ipperwash Beach	
Rentals	\$ 355.00
Miscellaneous	3,609.50
	\$ 3,964.50
Tourist Outfitters Licences	\$ 52,543.47
Other Lands Division Receipts	16,339.87
	\$ 2,676.50
	\$ 381,589.59
<b>DIVISION OF OPERATION AND PERSONNEL</b>	
Sylva Subscriptions	\$ 1,216.55
<b>DIVISION OF REFORESTATION</b>	
Miscellaneous	\$ 60.40
<b>DIVISION OF SURVEYS</b>	
Aerial Surveys—Net Receipts	\$ 515.66
<b>DIVISION OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT (See Schedule "B")</b>	
Crown Dues	\$5,269,278.71
Ground Rent	116,641.52
Fire Tax	1,007,661.97
Scalers' Wages	5,481.46
Interest	4,933.28
Mill Licences and Sundry	3,363.71
	\$6,407,360.65
Cash Deposit	53,742.59
	\$ 6,461,103.24
Carried Forward	\$11,154,510.04

Brought Forward	\$11,154,510.04
MISSISSAGI SALVAGE PROJECT (see contra)	
Proceeds of sale of fire-damaged timber	\$ 5,162,993.59
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$16,317,503.63

FIGURE No. 2

**TREND OF DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**  
**WATER POWER RENTALS - CROWN LAND SALES & RENTALS**  
**PROVINCIAL LAND TAX**

FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH 1951



DISBURSEMENTS		
MAIN OFFICE		
Minister's Salary—Statutory	\$ 8,000.00	
Salaries—Permanent and Temporary	801,161.26	
Travelling Expenses	49,243.63	
Maintenance and Operating	20,276.17	
Damage and Other Claims, Sundry Contingencies, etc.	1,400.42	
Compensation for Injured Workmen	44,823.85	
Cost of Living Bonus—Entire Department	608,775.94	
Unemployment Insurance Stamps	1,562.45	
Annuities and Bonuses to Indians	24,432.00	
		\$1,559,675.72
Carried Forward		\$1,559,675.72

Brought Forward	\$1,559,675.72
-----------------	----------------

#### FIELD SERVICES

##### BASIC ORGANIZATION—including District Offices

Salaries	\$4,100,481.90
Travelling Expenses	513,715.92
Maintenance and Operating	2,180,060.31
	\$6,794,258.13

##### EXTRA FIRE FIGHTING

Salaries, etc., Maintenance and Operating	\$ 301,058.56
---	---------------

##### FIRE PREVENTION, CONSERVATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AND REFORESTATION

Salaries, etc., Maintenance and Operating	\$ 97,954.75
---	--------------

##### GRANTS

Association of Ontario Land Surveyors	\$ 200.00
Canadian Forestry Association	4,000.00
Municipalities in lieu of School Fees	1,363.48
Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation Inc.	1,500.00
Thomas R. Jones	300.00
E. L. Marsh	100.00
Niagara District Pheasant Breeders' Association	500.00
Ontario Fur Breeders' Association Inc.	2,500.00
Ontario Federation of Commercial Fishermen	1,500.00
	\$ 11,963.48

WOLF BOUNTY	\$ 46,369.00
-------------	--------------

BEAR BOUNTY	\$ 4,733.00
-------------	-------------

##### DIVISION OF AIR SERVICE

Salaries	\$ 296,748.37
Travelling Expenses	10,840.79
Maintenance and Operating—including purchase of Aircraft	388,914.14
	\$ 696,503.30

##### DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Salaries, etc., maintenance and operating	\$ 218,595.95
---	---------------

##### DIVISION OF SURVEYS

Aerial Surveys	\$ 17,734.30
Ground Surveys—Miscellaneous Expenses	91,700.90
Lac Seul Storage Dam—Control and Maintenance	249.08
	\$ 109,684.28

##### MISSISSAGI SALVAGE PROJECT (see contra)

Salvaging fire-damaged timber—salaries, travelling, maintenance expenses, advances to contractors, equipment purchases	\$ 3,326,822.18
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TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$13,167,618.35
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Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	3,149,885.28
---------------------------------------	--------------

	\$16,317,503.63
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FIGURE No. 3  
**TREND OF TOTAL ANNUAL RECEIPTS  
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH 1951**

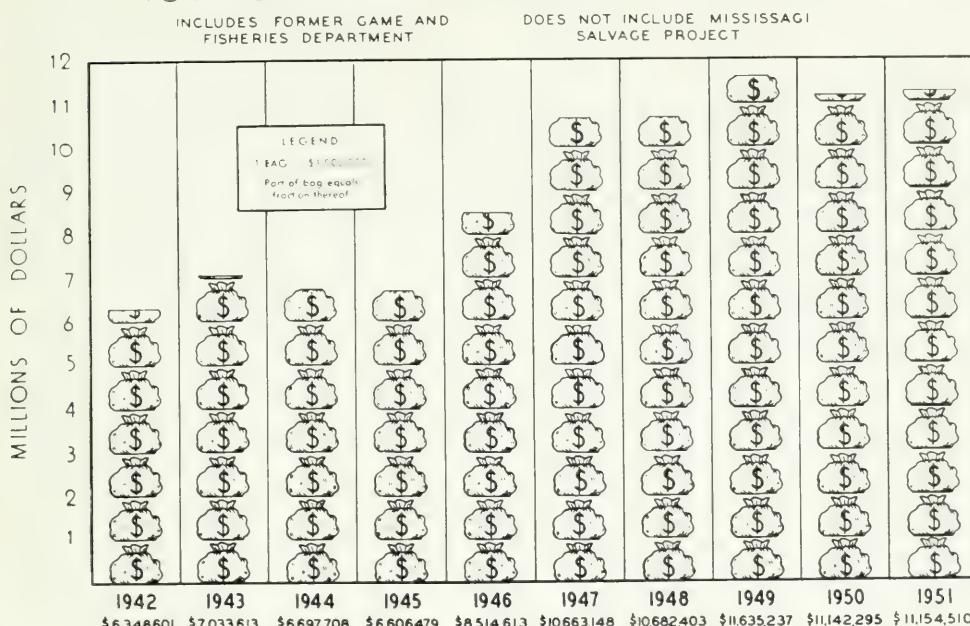
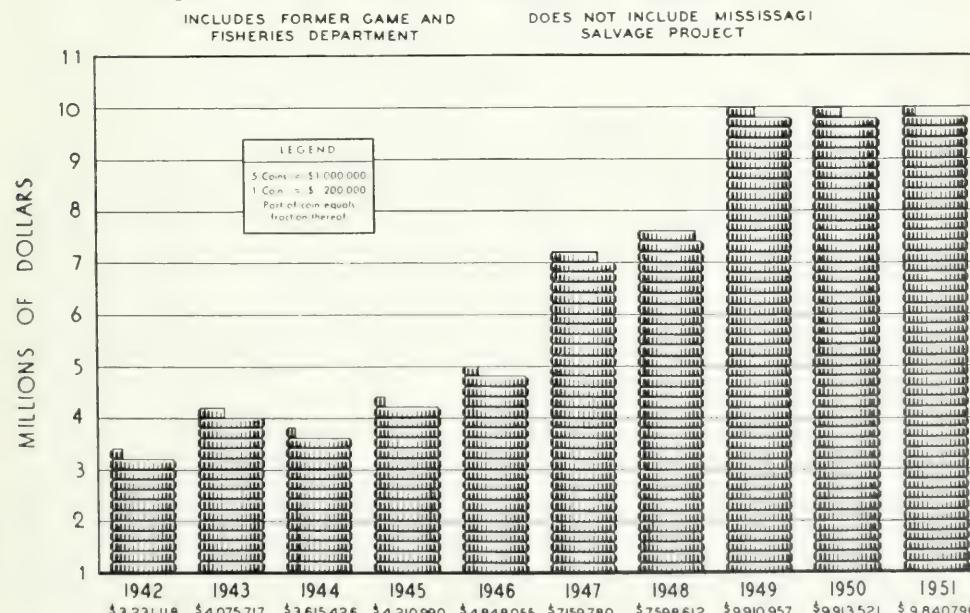


FIGURE No. 4  
**TREND OF TOTAL ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS  
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH 1951**



## Schedule B

TABLE No. 1  
DIVISION OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT  
ANALYSIS OF CASH RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

DISTRICT	CROWN DUES	GROUND RENT	FIRE TAX	SCALERS WAGES	INTEREST	MILL INGENCES AND SUNDRY	TOTAL TIMBER REVENUE	CASH DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND CASH DEPOSITS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TIMBER REVENUE AND CASH DEPOSITS	
									\$	%
Chapleau	\$71,521.79	\$5,030.00	\$12,618.40	\$15.00	\$562,753	\$57.00	\$89,830.92	\$89,830.92	\$89,830.92	1.30
Cochrane	76,250.83	10,900.00	98,502.20	305.20	148.25	160.00	872,609.58	11,179.52	883,789.10	13.68
Fort Frances	190,335.10	3,460.00	9,004.79	63.02	25.50	115.01	203,003.51	1,550.00	204,553.51	3.17
Galt						122.00		122.00		
Geraldton	4,393,322.90	3,637.00	1,24,390.40	1,060.60	4.93	105.00	569,421.01		569,421.01	8.81
Gogama	222,382.55	865.00	10,793.44	60.25	330.88	32.00	234,470.12	1,600.00 Dr.	232,870.12	3.01
Kapuskasing	898,699.10	13,550.67	134,713.00	1,435.07	693.04	220.01	1,040,318.48	3,550.20	1,052,868.68	16.30
Kempville										
Kenora	13,457.05	4,035.00	75,891.20	132.75	37.22	104.00	214,839.82	4,500.00	219,339.82	3.59
Lake Simcoe	3,323.83		12.80	3.00		7.03	3,346.00		3,346.00	
Lindsay	54,675.42	1,605.00	4,128.00	384.71	166.60	77.25	61,037.04	10,892.84	71,929.88	1.12
North Bay	606,852.40	10,135.00	51,757.52	46.50	518.08	178.12	669,404.62	6,303.94	675,798.50	10.40
Parry Sound	144,404.78	7,365.00	17,489.00	47.57	27.94	212.70	169,607.59	1,000.00	170,607.59	2.04
Pembroke	141,884.68	14,762.50	50,130.28	16.00	345.61	181.30	207,219.37	2,294.41	209,513.78	3.24
Port Arthur	505,949.65	13,263.75	169,115.20	40.40	110.58	284.00	688,763.58	2,495.73 Dr.	686,267.85	10.62
Saint Williams	15,106.80						15,109.80		15,109.80	
Sault Ste. Marie	286,683.34	14,260.00	154,728.04	72.00	253.17	81.03	436,078.48	3,365.00 Dr.	452,713.48	7.01
Sioux Lookout	334,490.75	3,045.00	9,152.00	100.00	204.84	48.00	347,130.59	15,599.25	362,729.84	5.61
Sudbury	118,937.30	3,034.00	50,771.00	523.08	103.49	148.04	347,129.93	1,742,12.91	170,367.93	2.64
Swastika	214,565.79	3,780.00	23,968.00	112.25	678.12	148.15	242,672.91	4,923.14	247,590.05	3.83
Tweed	111,296.56	10.00	10,449.80	157.97	635.05	70.07	126,389.45	2,255.00	128,644.45	1.99
Kirkwood Forest	714.02						750.22		750.22	
White River	807.70						827.50		827.50	.01
Unallocated	10,172.80	5.00	6.40				848.00	11,032.49	12,032.49	.10
	5,269,278.71	116,641.52	1,007,961.97	5,481.46	4,933.28	3,363.71	6,407,360.65	53,742.50	6,461,103.24	
Percentage of Total Timber Revenue	82.23%	1.83%	15.72%	.00%	.08%	.05%		100%		100%



A section of the Head Office Division of Accounts.

*Schedule C*

FOREST RESEARCH DIVISION—PROJECTS  
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE  
(INCLUDING GENERAL OFFICE)  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

PROJECT		
Experimental Station	.....	\$ 38,319.64
Statistician—Salary and Expenses	.....	4,014.22
Soil Surveys	.....	26,099.21
Regeneration Surveys	.....	40,008.59
Wildlife	.....	26,515.42
Pump and Hose Test	.....	13,379.67
Forest Genetics	.....	8,748.48
Biology	.....	31,902.79
South Bay Experiment No. 1	.....	19,165.07
South Bay Experiment No. 2	.....	25,229.63
Seed Production Experiment	.....	8,665.91
Pathology	.....	6,387.94
Total Direct Expenditures on Projects	.....	\$248,436.57
Deduct—Sale of Fish (South Bay Experiment No. 2)	.....	5,620.92
Net Direct Expenditure on Projects	.....	\$242,815.65
Main Office Administration	.....	22,881.38
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY FOREST RESEARCH DIVISION</b>	.....	<b>\$265,697.03</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

Forest Research—Field Service .....	218,595.95
Forest Research—Main Office .....	21,578.66
Basic Organization—Equipment and Improvements .....	25,522.42
	<hr/>
	\$265,697.03

## Schedule D

DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE  
ANALYSIS OF CASH RECEIPTS  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

## GAME

## Licences

Trapping .....	\$ 64,078.47
Non-Resident Hunting .....	401,490.40
Deer .....	264,880.50
Moose .....	Nil
Gun .....	183,669.56
Dog .....	17,120.14
Fur Dealers .....	27,305.03
Fur Farmers .....	4,711.00
Tanners .....	80.00
Cold Storage .....	510.00
	<hr/>
Royalty Game .....	\$ 963,845.10
	257,619.10
	<hr/>
	\$1,221,464.20

## FISHERIES

## Licences

Fishing (Commercial) .....	\$ 112,423.35
Angling .....	1,637,775.06
	<hr/>
Royalty on Commercial Fish .....	\$ 1,750,198.41
	9,264.84
	<hr/>
	\$1,759,463.25

## GENERAL

## Licences

Guides .....	\$ 13,560.00
Fines .....	47,622.41
Costs Collected .....	1,507.25
Sales—Confiscated Articles .....	21,534.28
Miscellaneous .....	600.14
	<hr/>
	\$ 84,824.08
	<hr/>
	\$3,065,751.53



# Division of Air Service



## DIVISION OF AIR SERVICE

### GENERAL

The fiscal period 1950-51 presented one of the lowest fire hazards in many years. Rainfall occurred at most opportune times and in sufficient quantities to hold the hazard to a point that might be considered as below normal. In addition to this we were operating more aircraft of the Beaver type, and the fact that these aircraft can operate from smaller bodies of water than any type which we have ever used in the past, made it possible to reach and extinguish incipient fires that might easily have reached the out-of-control stage under other circumstances. Again I feel that I must give credit to this particular aeroplane as an instrument through which we were able to hold our fire losses below the average occurring in preceding years.

The Service also undertook additional activities in the field of research and experimentation. We co-operated during the period, as well as in the preceding year, with the National Research Council in attempting to develop a type of ski that, it was hoped, would meet average Canadian conditions. Considerable flying was done out of Sudbury, Gogama, and Chapleau to test the relative qualities of these skis in comparison with the various types which we had been using, and a great deal of valuable information was gathered. In addition, we carried out further experiments with a radar landing device, designed primarily to assist in glassy water landings, and we now have quite a wealth of data on this subject. Considerable interest has been shown in this particular device by the Royal Canadian Air Force and Trans-Canada Air Lines. These experiments will be continued until we feel that the device has been perfected. We also undertook experiments to determine the possibility of water bombing from the air. The initial experiments were carried out with paper bags that resemble, in many respects, that used for bagging cement, and although this particular device has some disadvantages, I feel that it was proven, quite conclusively, that this method of attacking small fires does hold possibilities. In the period covered, we actually did hold fires from spreading until the ground crews were able to reach them.

The requirements of all Divisions of this Department were met and we also did considerable flying for the Department of Mines, Department of Provincial Police, Departments of Health, Highways, and so forth as well as according a measure of co-operation to the Federal Department of Indian Affairs, with whom we work very closely in the control and establishment of registered trap lines.

Emergency flights were carried out as required and it is gratifying to know that a very humanitarian service was rendered on many occasions.

Normal amiable relations were maintained with the Department of Transport and with the Air Transport Board.

During the period covered the Department subscribed to membership in the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada. This Association was formed for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of all those dealing in aircraft, and includes the engine manufacturer, the airframe manufacturer, manufacturers of all accessories and the operators themselves. The Body also deals with the Department of Transport and the Air Transport Board in recommending suitable legislation to control the activities of the Industry.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION

During the period no new construction was undertaken, although we are in need of several new additions and hope that they may be completed at an early date. These involve two cottages at Kenora, two cottages and a workshop at Lauzon Lake, two cottages at Sioux Lookout, and two cottages and a workshop north of White River at Tutney Lake. It has been difficult for the Department of Public Works to get satisfactory prices on these projects and we think this is the main reason for their construction having been deferred. There are still a few odds and ends to be completed in the new Hangar building itself, but a contract has been let which I believe will accomplish this end. No new bases were opened during the period covered in this report.

## EQUIPMENT

During the period six new Beaver aircraft were purchased from the De Havilland Company of Canada. Some of these were put into service immediately, while others acted as spares and were utilized as it became necessary to do so. It was also decided to reduce our Norseman fleet, and to this end three Mark VI's and three Mark V's were sold. To replace these an order for six new Beavers was placed with the De Havilland Company for delivery in the spring of 1951.

## WINTER OPERATIONS

Winter operations as conducted during the previous winter were continued in the winter of 1950-51. Beaver aircraft were operated from Toronto, Algonquin Park, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Gogama, Chapleau, Geraldton, Port Arthur, Eva Lake; and two Norseman were again operated from Sioux Lookout. A special deer census was undertaken in the vicinity of Kenora and Fort Frances to provide information on which legislation for this area can be formulated. Other winter flying included supervision and enforcement of Fish and Wildlife activities, supervision of timber and logging operations, transportation of scalers, selection of tower sites, transportation of Departmental officials, and such emergency flights as were required.

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*Beaver Aircraft arriving to pick up forest protection men.*

## MAINTENANCE OF SERVICE BUILDINGS

Normal maintenance of all Service property was carried out as usual. Painting and normal repairs were undertaken where necessary in order to keep our property up to proper standards.

## ACCIDENTS

I regret to report the worst accident in the history of the Service. On August 30, 1950, we lost Norseman CF-OBH about twelve miles south of Temagami, and in the accident five people were burned to death. We also lost one Beaver aircraft about six miles from Temagami, but fortunately no one was hurt. We believe this latter accident to have been caused by a fuel pump failure.

TABLE NO. 1

## ALLOCATION OF AIRCRAFT 1950-51

BASE	REGISTRATION	TYPE	BASE	REGISTRATION	TYPE
Algonquin Park	CF-OBZ	Beaver	Parry Sound	CF-OCE	Beaver
Biscotasing	CF-OBH	Norseman	Pickle Lake	CF-OBR	Norseman
Caribou Lake	CF-OBN	Norseman	Port Arthur	CF-OBY	Beaver
Chapleau	CF-OCH	Beaver	Red Lake	CF-OBI	Norseman
Eva Lake	CF-OBT	Beaver	Remi Lake	CF-OCL	Beaver
Fort Frances	CF-OBM	Norseman	Sault Ste. Marie	CF-OCJ	Beaver
Geraldton	CF-OCB	Beaver		CF-OBW	Beaver
Gogama	CF-OCS	Beaver		CF-OBF	Norseman
Ignace	CF-OCI	Beaver	Sioux Lookout	CF-OBG	Norseman
Kenora	CF-OBO	Norseman		CF-OCP	Beaver
	CF-OCQ	Beaver		CF-OBD	Norseman
Oba Lake	CF-OBU	Beaver	South Porcupine	CF-OBQ	Norseman
	CF-OBS	Beaver	Sudbury	CF-OCD	Beaver
Orient Bay	CF-OCM	Beaver	Temagami	CF-OCF	Beaver
	CF-OBL	Norseman	Twin Lakes	CF-OCG	Beaver
Pays Plat	CF-OCN	Beaver	Toronto	CF-OCT	Beaver

TABLE NO. 1A

Table 1 shows the original allocation of aircraft, but the following aircraft operated for periods at the Bases shown:

BASE	REGISTRATION	TYPE	BASE	REGISTRATION	TYPE
Algonquin Park	CF-OCU	Beaver	Sioux Lookout	CF-OBI	Norseman
Eva Lake	CF-OBX	Beaver	South Porcupine	CF-OCA	Beaver
Gogama	CF-OBZ	Beaver	Sudbury	CF-OBT	Beaver
Oba Lake	CF-OCK	Beaver		CF-OCC	Beaver
Pays Plat	CF-OCU	Beaver	Temagami	CF-OCT	Beaver
Port Arthur	CF-OBU	Beaver	Toronto	CF-OCY	Beaver
Sault Ste. Marie	CF-OCW	Beaver			
	CF-OCR	Beaver			
	CF-OCO	Beaver			
	CF-OBV	Beaver			

TABLE NO. 2

## TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT—EFFECTIVE LOADS CARRIED 1950-51

AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	EFFECTIVE LOADS
<b>NORSEMAN</b>		
CF-OBD	23.40	6,060 Lbs.— 3 Tons, 60 Lbs.
CF-OBE	2.05	870 Lbs.—
CF-OBF	57.55	20,650 Lbs.— 10 Tons, 650 Lbs.
CF-OBG	428.15	267,060 Lbs.—133 Tons, 1060 Lbs.
CF-OBH	314.05	304,351 Lbs.—152 Tons, 351 Lbs.
CF-OBI	247.30	87,495 Lbs.— 43 Tons, 1495 Lbs.
CF-OBL	287.20	211,675 Lbs.—105 Tons, 1675 Lbs.
CF-OBM	234.30	279,890 Lbs.—139 Tons, 1890 Lbs.
CF-OBN	232.40	108,100 Lbs.— 54 Tons, 100 Lbs.
CF-OBO	238.20	124,870 Lbs.— 62 Tons, 870 Lbs.
CF-OBQ	246.15	267,305 Lbs.—133 Tons, 1305 Lbs.
CF-OBR	264.55	148,205 Lbs.— 74 Tons, 205 Lbs.
<b>BEAVER</b>		
CF-OBS	366.55	196,420 Lbs.— 98 Tons, 420 Lbs.
CF-OBT	291.10	212,285 Lbs.—106 Tons, 285 Lbs.
CF-OBU	216.30	96,435 Lbs.— 48 Tons, 435 Lbs.
CF-OBV	97.30	16,705 Lbs.— 8 Tons, 705 Lbs.
CF-OBW	246.50	139,780 Lbs.— 69 Tons, 1780 Lbs.
CF-OBX	332.35	223,455 Lbs.—111 Tons, 1455 Lbs.
CF-OBY	412.00	258,690 Lbs.—129 Tons, 690 Lbs.
CF-OBZ	168.20	113,920 Lbs.— 56 Tons, 1920 Lbs.
CF-OCA	194.05	85,600 Lbs.— 42 Tons, 1600 Lbs.
CF-OCB	257.05	171,215 Lbs.— 85 Tons, 1215 Lbs.
CF-OCC	288.20	131,085 Lbs.— 65 Tons, 1085 Lbs.
CF-OCD	12.40	6,110 Lbs.— 3 Tons, 110 Lbs.
CF-OCE	344.55	115,195 Lbs.— 57 Tons, 1195 Lbs.
CF-OCF	167.40	98,155 Lbs.— 49 Tons, 155 Lbs.
CF-OCG	250.00	125,170 Lbs.— 62 Tons, 1170 Lbs.
CF-OCH	366.10	226,525 Lbs.—113 Tons, 525 Lbs.
CF-OCL	438.00	213,795 Lbs.—106 Tons, 1795 Lbs.
CF-OCJ	191.25	105,855 Lbs.— 52 Tons, 1855 Lbs.
CF-OCK	160.30	74,185 Lbs.— 37 Tons, 185 Lbs.
CF-OCL	341.45	209,620 Lbs.—104 Tons, 1620 Lbs.
CF-OCM	326.30	174,540 Lbs.— 87 Tons, 540 Lbs.
CF-OCN	282.35	191,850 Lbs.— 95 Tons, 1850 Lbs.
CF-OCO	114.55	40,105 Lbs.— 20 Tons, 105 Lbs.
CF-OCP	326.20	129,350 Lbs.— 64 Tons, 1350 Lbs.
CF-OCQ	272.40	115,130 Lbs.— 57 Tons, 1130 Lbs.
CF-OCR	51.10	16,075 Lbs.— 8 Tons, 75 Lbs.
CF-OCS	371.15	429,705 Lbs.—214 Tons, 1705 Lbs.
CF-OCT	424.25	310,901 Lbs.—155 Tons, 901 Lbs.
CF-OCU	445.40	257,933 Lbs.—128 Tons, 1933 Lbs.
CF-OCV	201.30	150,030 Lbs.— 75 Tons, 30 Lbs.
CF-OCW	273.20	93,430 Lbs.— 46 Tons, 1430 Lbs.
CF-OCX	128.20	149,715 Lbs.— 74 Tons, 1715 Lbs.
CF-OCY	116.35	27,616 Lbs.— 13 Tons, 1616 Lbs.
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT SECTIONS:—</b>		
Total Flying Time, Hours		11,057.10
Total Loading, Lbs.		6,733,111
Total Loading, Tons		3,366 Tons, 1,111 Lbs.

TABLE NO. 3

## HOURS FLOWN ON VARIOUS PHASES OF FLYING OPERATIONS

	1949-50	1950-51	TOTAL
Fire Ranging			
(Detection and Supervision)	6,925.55	4,211.00	11,136.55
Timber Management	603.35	938.15	1,541.50
Fish and Wildlife	1,644.10	2,029.25	3,673.35
Lands	110.25	283.05	393.30
Commercial Flying	278.30	232.40	511.10
Administration	3,968.10	3,362.45	7,330.55
	13,530.45	11,057.10	24,587.55

## BREAK-DOWN OF ADMINISTRATION

	1950-51	TOTAL		1950-51	TOTAL
Mercy Flights	64.10	64.10	Forced Landings and		
Tests (Radio and Aircraft)	133.20	133.20	Operations	350.10	350.10
Ferrying and Instruction	200.15	200.15	Transportation Ordinary	1,746.05	1,746.05
Research, incl. Entomology and Dusting	303.10	303.10	Transportation Special	565.35	565.35
				3,362.45	3,362.45

*Listing carefully overhauled Beaver aircraft engines at Sault Ste. Marie.*



TABLE NO. 4  
PASSENGERS AND PERSONNEL CARRIED

	1924-50	1950-51	TOTAL
Passengers Carried.....	196,270	27,140	223,410
Personnel Carried.....	95,124	5,140	100,264
Total Passengers and Personnel Carried .....	291,394	32,280	323,674
Effective Loads Flown, Lbs.....	62,431,143	6,733,111	69,164,254
Effective Loads Flown, Tons.....	31,215 Tons	3,366 Tons	34,582 Tons
	1,143 Lbs.	1,111 Lbs.	254 Lbs.

TABLE NO. 5  
HOURS FLOWN AT BASES 1950-51

BASE	HOURS FLOWN	BASE	HOURS FLOWN
Algonquin Park .....	513.35	Parry Sound .....	347.10
Biscotasing .....	256.45	Pickle Lake .....	255.25
Caribou Lake .....	221.00	Port Arthur .....	492.50
Chapleau .....	366.10	Red Lake .....	184.35
Eva Lake .....	522.50	Remi Lake .....	338.20
Fort Frances .....	233.50	Sault Ste. Marie .....	1,158.25
Geraldton .....	371.55	Sioux Lookout .....	833.45
Gogama .....	500.30	South Porcupine .....	452.35
Ignace .....	442.10	Sudbury .....	448.35
Kenora .....	581.00	Temagami .....	521.05
Oba Lake .....	607.20	Twin Lakes .....	246.45
Orient Bay .....	608.00	Toronto .....	239.40
Pays Plat .....	312.55		
			11,057.10

TABLE NO. 6  
FLYING TIME—PILOTS

PILOTS	1924-50	1950-51	TOTAL
Burton, E. C.....	2,430.10	239.40	2,669.50
Burton, J. O.....	1,063.00	416.50	1,479.50
Burtt, A. E.....	2,946.25	371.40	3,318.05
Buckworth, W. B.....	3,011.30	.30	3,012.00
Calladine, T. J.....	315.15	330.00	645.15
Cooke, T. C.....	1,633.20	422.40	2,056.00
Culliton, J. P.....	3,223.20	201.50	3,425.10
Colfer, A. P.....		196.05	196.05
Denley, J. G.....	2,275.45	450.15	2,726.00
Donnelly, J. T.....	2,337.25	440.20	2,777.45
Duncanson, I. C.....	596.20	235.50	832.10
Evans, F. B.....	329.55	287.35	617.30
Fawcett, T. B.....	414.45	319.30	734.15
Hull, C. L.....	1,375.05	502.25	1,877.30
Hoar, H. A.....	161.40	255.10	416.50
Hutnick, S.....	431.25	308.20	739.45
Kingdon, O. F.....	1,598.05	444.10	2,042.15
Kincaid, J.....	2,009.35	271.20	2,280.55
Kirk, C. J.....	304.30	258.00	562.30
LeFeuvre, C. J.....	3,759.55	295.00	4,054.55

Continued on Next Page

PILOTS	1924-50	1950-51	TOTAL
MacDougall, F. A.	4,035.15	192.50	4,228.05
Parsons, R.	3,771.45	432.15	4,204.00
Phillips, G. H. R.	8,217.55	478.40	8,696.35
Piper, O. M.	1,056.35	367.45	1,424.20
Poulin, L. D.	3,468.05	365.40	3,833.45
Ponsford, G. E.	629.40	96.10	725.50
Reid, D. M.	1,149.05	368.55	1,518.00
Siegel, J.	1,700.45	195.55	1,896.40
Speight, H. C.	1,936.00	447.20	2,383.20
Sandison, A. G.	406.05	328.25	734.30
Stone, R. W. E.	1,107.00	311.20	1,418.20
Shrive, A. N.	364.25	340.20	704.45
Smith, A. B.	2,730.10	395.50	3,126.00
Trussler, G. E.	4,418.35	202.50	4,621.25
Taylor, J. M.	2,761.25	49.15	2,810.40
Thomas, E.	—	232.50	232.50
All Other Pilots	120,849.55	3.40	120,853.35
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>188,820.05</b>	<b>11,057.10</b>	<b>199,877.15</b>

*The use of aircraft enables Departmental survey parties to survey areas that are inaccessible by other means.*



TABLE NO. 7  
FLYING TIME—AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT	1924-50	1950-51	TOTAL
<b>NORSEMAN</b>			
CF-OBD	1,752.40	23.40	1,776.20
CF-OBE	1,623.50	2.05	1,625.55
CF-OBF	1,704.55	57.55	1,762.50
CF-OBG	1,868.25	428.15	2,296.40
CF-OBH	1,911.30	314.05	2,225.35
CF-OBI	1,732.55	247.30	1,980.25
CF-OBL	1,328.50	287.20	1,616.10
CF-OBM	1,207.15	234.30	1,441.45
CF-OBN	1,221.35	232.40	1,454.15
CF-OBO	1,098.45	238.20	1,337.05
CF-OBQ	1,068.15	246.15	1,314.30
CF-OBR	1,053.50	264.55	1,318.45
<b>BEAVER</b>			
CF-OBS	947.20	366.55	1,314.15
CF-OBT	680.20	291.10	971.30
CF-OBU	887.25	216.30	1,103.55
CF-OBV	739.15	97.30	836.45
CF-OBW	897.10	246.50	1,144.00
CF-OBX	358.50	332.35	691.25
CF-OBY	373.35	412.00	785.35
CF-OBZ	514.15	168.20	682.35
CF-OCA	388.10	194.05	582.15
CF-OCB	415.15	257.05	672.20
CF-OCC	248.25	288.20	536.45
CF-OCD	529.05	12.40	541.45
CF-OCE	415.00	344.55	759.55
CF-OCF	621.20	167.40	789.00
CF-OCG	318.55	250.00	568.55
CF-OCH	274.55	366.10	641.05
CF-OCI	477.45	438.00	915.45
CF-OCJ	269.45	191.25	461.10
CF-OCK	541.30	160.30	702.00
CF-OCL	364.55	341.45	706.40
CF-OCM	329.40	326.30	656.10
CF-OCN	338.25	282.35	621.00
CF-OCO	107.40	114.55	222.35
CF-OCP	223.00	326.20	549.20
CF-OCQ	265.25	272.40	538.05
CF-OCR	370.25	51.10	421.35
CF-OCS	459.30	371.15	830.45
CF-OCT	106.40	424.25	531.05
CF-OCU	—	445.40	445.40
CF-OCV	—	201.30	201.30
CF-OCW	—	273.20	273.20
CF-OCX	—	128.20	128.20
CF-OCY	—	116.35	116.35
All Other Aircraft:	157,872.40	—	157,872.40
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>187,909.20</b>	<b>11,057.10</b>	<b>198,966.30</b>



# Division of Fish and Wildlife



## DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

## GENERAL

A close season was established on moose throughout the Province, leaving deer and bear the only widely distributed big-game animals open. In view of the finding of a thorough investigation by Dr. A. A. Kingscote, of the Ontario Veterinary College, that an increase in elk would prejudice the health of wild and domestic animals, permits to shoot elk were issued free to holders of deer licences. Very few were killed.

Upland game birds are generally numerous, but the first signs of cyclical dying-off of ruffed grouse appeared in a few scattered areas. The European hare, which has been scarce, is now increasing.

Fur-bearing animals increased, with the exception of lynx. The beaver population is very high, and territories depopulated by disease are recovering. Nevertheless, beaver disease still exists in scattered areas. We are indebted to Dr. N. A. Labzofsky of the Ontario Department of Health, working with Dr. J. F. A. Sprent, of the Ontario Research Foundation, for the identification of the disease as a form of Tularemia. The same disease was also identified in muskrats in southern Ontario. The prevention of die-outs depends on adequate harvesting and prevention of over-population.

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### TRAP-LINE MANAGEMENT

Trap-line licences were issued to the number of 4,883, of which 3,330 were to Treaty Indians.

Trap-line management in northern Ontario was greatly advanced by an agreement with the Dominion Department of Citizenship and Immigration covering the expenditure of \$150,000.00 per year for ten years on Wildlife Management as related to Indians. Half of this sum is provided by the Dominion being new funds over and above those customarily spent by the Department in Indian areas. This has made possible the establishment of a special group of sub-technical personnel known as Wildlife Management Officers. As of the end of the fiscal year there were twelve of these men in the field, of whom six were operating north of the northernmost railway line.

### CO-OPERATION WITH WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

The co-operative program of pheasant studies on Pelee Island was concluded.

### RESTOCKING

A total of 70,455 pheasants were distributed during the season. Of these 43,250 were poult and adult birds released soon after distribution by gentle release, and 27,205 were chicks which were reared and released by recipients, with a gratifyingly high degree of success.

A few Hungarian partridge were moved from Rideau District to Quinte District, and a few Pinnated grouse were released in Quinte District. These latter restocking movements are as yet insignificant, but as techniques improve they can be expanded.

### FUR FARMING

The market for ranch-raised mink pelts continued its rising trend from the fall of 1949, through 1950. The strong demand at good prices was due to the fact that there was no backlog or carry-over of pelts from the previous year, coupled with the fear of a shortage due to the stoppage of Russian furs from entering the North American market. These conditions were welcomed by ranchers who had experienced poor markets for the past three years.

Standard mink brought remarkably good prices as did Pastel, Aleutian and all phases of Silverblu in the mutation class. The anticipated increase in production of Pastels materialized and is now competing with wild mink for the supreme position in the mink market.

There were indications throughout the year that the silver fox market was coming back as renewed interest was shown again in long-haired furs. Standard silver and the mutation foxes were in good demand and prices increased to the point where ranchers can maintain the nucleus of their breeding stock without loss. With the drastic cut in production and the spirited promotional program that is in existence, it is anticipated that the fox market will show steady improvement.

Despite the good mink market, the high rate of employment at inflationary wages in other industries, due principally to the international situation, enticed a number of smaller ranchers to seek employment elsewhere and discontinue fur farming. This resulted in a net decrease of 319 ranches, as compared to the

previous year. A total of 1,078 Fur Farmers Licences were issued during the calendar year. 991 renewals of previous licences, 72 for newly established ranches and 15 licences were issued with retroactive provisions, to legalize the operation of ranches during the previous year.

TABLE NO. 1  
SUMMARY OF BREEDING STOCK  
LICENSED FUR FARM, JANUARY 1ST

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Beaver	30	45	70	71	56
Fisher	35	45	46	26	23
Blue Fox	1283	1276	1450	385	256
Cross Fox	47	36	23	11	10
Pearl Platinum Fox	*	378	368	565	476
Platinum Fox	2382	3133	2437	1549	903
Red Fox	110	94	38	23	30
Standard Silver Fox	10772	9400	6654	5016	3391
White Fox	*	5	1	4	1
White Marked Fox	3115	3179	1690	927	384
Lynx	1	1	1	1	0
Marten	16	28	35	35	43
Mink	50677	72992	75192	71139	67943
Muskrat	2	92	65	55	125
Raccoon	130	127	97	94	76
Skunk	3	2	1	5	4

\*Shown under allied types.

Conservation Officer O. D. Lewis tagging beaver skin at Mammamattawa.



The following table shows the location by County or District, of licensed fur farms:

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	NUMBER	COUNTY OR DISTRICT	NUMBER
Algoma	11	Middlesex	32
Brant	7	Nipissing	7
Bruce	38	Norfolk	5
Carleton	7	Northumberland	10
Cochrane	4	Ontario	25
Dufferin	4	Oxford	17
Dundas	2	Parry Sound	17
Durham	11	Peel	21
Elgin	18	Perth	47
Essex	14	Peterborough	14
Frontenac	9	Prescott	0
Glengarry	5	Prince Edward	3
Grenville	5	Rainy River	23
Grey	61	Renfrew	28
Halton	14	Russell	4
Hastings	26	Simcoe	66
Huron	4	Sudbury	12
Kenora	29	Timiskaming	7
Kent	19	Thunder Bay	75
Lambton	21	Victoria	10
Lanark	11	Waterloo	32
Leeds	35	Welland	10
Lennox and Addington	8	Wellington	30
Lincoln	4	Wentworth	47
Manitoulin	16	York	109
Muskoka	12		
	8	TOTAL	1,063

#### WOLF BOUNTY

Under authority of The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, the Department pays a \$25.00 bounty on a timber or brush wolf three months of age or over, and a \$15.00 bounty on a timber or brush wolf pup, under three months of age.

On wolves killed in the provisional judicial districts, the Department pays the whole bounty, whereas on those killed in the counties, the Department pays 40% and the respective county pays the remaining 60% of the bounty.

The following table shows the number and species of wolves killed and the amount of bounty paid during the past five years, including the year covered by this report.

TABLE No. 2

PERIOD	TIMBER	BRUSH	PUPS	TOTAL	BOUNTY AND EXPENSES
For year ending Mar. 31, 1947	1440	1182	42	2664	\$59,275.18
For year ending Mar. 31, 1948	1515	961	74	2540	54,923.38
For year ending Mar. 31, 1949	1581	1062	84	2727	57,977.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1950	1613	890	41	2544	56,927.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1951	1405	651	44	2100	46,457.00

During the period covered by this report, 1,438 claims for bounty were considered. Seven claims representing 8 wolves were refused, due to the illegal use of snares or the whole pelt not being produced. Ten other claims were refused because the pelts submitted were found to be fox or dog pelts.

The hunting of wolves from aircraft was authorized during the previous winter season. This type of hunting is proving to be not only interesting and profitable to resident and non-resident sportsmen, but an effective means of taking wolves.

Hereunder is a computation of the bounty paid in counties and districts.

COUNTIES		DISTRICTS	
Adults—338 x 10	\$ 3,380.00	Adults—1,710 x 25	\$42,750.00
Pups—37 x 6	222.00	Pups—7 x 15	105.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,602.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$42,855.00</b>

**GRAND TOTAL** **\$46,457.00**

The following is a summary of the number of wolves killed in each of the counties and districts, on which claims for bounty were received.

TABLE No. 3  
WOLF BOUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

COUNTY	TIMBER	BRUSH	PUPS	TOTAL
Brant ..		1		1
Bruce.....		14		14
Carleton ..		8		8
Dufferin.....		1	18	19
Dundas ..		1		1
Durham ..		4		4
Elgin ..		2		2
Essex ..		1		1
Frontenac.....		24		24
Glengarry ..		1		1
Grenville ..	1	9	2	12
Grey ..		5		5
Haldimand ..		2		2
Halton ..		2		2
Hastings ..	14	36		50
Kent ..		2		2
Lambton ..		2		2
Lanark ..		24		24
Leeds ..		7		7
Lennox and Addington ..		22		22
Middlesex ..	1			1
Norfolk ..		3	7	10
Northumberland ..		10		10
Ontario ..		5		5
Oxford ..		1		1
Peel ..		1		1
Peterborough ..	4	8		12
Renfrew ..	15	51	1	67
Simcoe ..		15		15
Victoria ..	2	29	9	40
Welland ..		8		8
Wellington ..		2		2
York ..		2		2
<b>TOTAL FOR COUNTIES ..</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>377</b>

TABLE NO. 4

## WOLF BOUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

DISTRICT	TIMBER	BRUSH	PUPS	TOTAL
Algoma	54	54		108
Coehrane	54	1	1	56
Haliburton	12			12
Kenora	542	77	1	620
Manitoulin	13	62	2	77
Muskoka	17	3	1	21
Nipissing	81	5		86
Parry Sound	35	10		45
Patricia	47	3		50
Rainy River	174	63	1	238
Sudbury	80	40	1	121
Timiskaming	23	1		24
Thunder Bay	236	29		265
TOTAL DISTRICTS	1368	348	7	1723
TOTAL COUNTIES	37	303	37	377
GRAND TOTAL	1405	651	44	2100

## BEAR BOUNTY 1950-51

Under authority of The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, the Department pays a \$10.00 bounty on any bear 12 months of age or over and a \$5.00 bounty on any bear cub under 12 months of age, which has been killed between April 15th and November 30th, in a township of which 25% of the total area is devoted to agriculture and which is located in one of the counties or districts described in the Regulations. The Act further specifies that the bear must be killed in defence or preservation of livestock or property, by a bona fide resident of the township.

The following table shows the number of bears killed and the amount of bounty paid during the past five years, including the year covered by this report:

TABLE NO. 5

PERIOD	ADULTS	CUBS	BOUNTY
For year ending Mar. 31, 1947	959	73	\$9,735.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1948	509	17	5,095.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1949	592	67	6,035.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1950	803	122	8,530.00
For year ending Mar. 31, 1951	453	47	4,645.00

It is interesting to note the great fluctuation in the number of bears and cubs killed in the last three years.

The Department considered 375 claims for bounty on 453 bears and 47 cubs. However, 10 claims involving 12 bears were refused for failure to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The following table indicates the number of bears and cubs killed in each of the counties and districts, on which applications for bounty were submitted. However, these figures do not include the bears hunted and killed by sportsmen, on which bounty is not applicable.

TABLE No. 6

BEAR BOUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1950-51

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	BEAR 12 MONTHS OR OVER	CUBS UNDER 12 MONTHS	COUNTY OR DISTRICT	BEAR 12 MONTHS OR OVER	CUBS UNDER 12 MONTHS
Algoma	20		Nipissing	37	5
Bruce	2		Parry Sound	37	2
Cochrane	74	11	Peterborough	1	1
Frontenac	2		Rainy River	16	
Haliburton	15		Renfrew	22	2
Hastings	22	4	Sudbury	35	6
Lanark	1		Timiskaming	126	16
Lennox and Addington	5		Thunder Bay	30	
Manitoulin	4		Victoria	1	
Muskoka	3		TOTAL	453	47

TABLE No. 7

## REVENUE RECEIVED FROM

## EXPORT PERMITS

APRIL 1ST, 1950, TO MARCH 31ST, 1951

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF PELTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE		TOTAL AMOUNT OF PELTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE
Beaver	81,845	\$163,690.00	Mink	38,464	19,232.00
Fisher	743	1,114.50	Muskrats	443,454	44,345.40
Fox (Cross)	713	356.50	Otter	4,973	4,973.00
Fox (Red)	10,957	1,095.70	Raccoon	18,180	1,818.00
Fox (Silver or Black)	105	52.50	Skunk	9,767	488.35
Fox (White)	190	95.00	Weasel	54,305	2,715.25
Fox (Not specified)	2	1.00	Wolverine	1	.40
Lynx	586	879.00	TOTAL REVENUE		
Marten	1,081	1,081.00			\$241,937.60

TABLE No. 8

## REVENUE RECEIVED FROM

## TANNERS' PERMITS

APRIL 1ST, 1950, TO MARCH 31ST, 1951

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF PELTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE		TOTAL AMOUNT OF PELTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE
Beaver	203	\$ 406.00	Mink	1,038	519.00
Fisher	10	15.00	Muskrats	140,637	14,063.70
Fox (Cross)	56	28.00	Otter	24	24.00
Fox (Red)	1,305	130.50	Raccoon	1,577	157.70
Fox (Silver or Black)	12	6.00	Skunk	778	38.90
Fox (White)	16	8.00	Weasel	491	24.55
Fox (Not specified)	3	1.50	Wolverine	1	.40
Lynx	15	22.50	TOTAL REVENUE		
Marten	47	47.00			\$ 15,492.75

TABLE No. 9  
SUMMARY

	PELTS EXPORTED	PELTS TANNED	TOTAL PELTS
Beaver .....	81,845	203	82,048
Fisher .....	743	10	753
Fox (Cross) .....	713	56	769
Fox (Red) .....	10,957	1,305	12,262
Fox (Silver or Black) .....	105	12	117
Fox (White) .....	190	16	206
Fox (Not specified) .....	2	3	5
Lynx .....	586	15	601
Marten .....	1,081	47	1,128
Mink .....	38,464	1,038	39,502
Muskrats .....	443,454	140,637	584,091
Otter .....	4,973	24	4,997
Raccoon .....	18,180	1,577	19,757
Skunk .....	9,767	778	10,545
Weasel .....	54,305	491	54,796
Wolverine .....	1	1	2

REVENUE RECEIVED FROM EXPORT PERMITS \$241,937.60  
 REVENUE RECEIVED FROM TANNERS' PERMITS 15,492.75  
 TOTAL REVENUE \$257,430.35

TABLE No. 10  
TOTAL VALUE OF PELTS EXPORTED OR TANNED  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

	PELTS EXPORTED	PELTS TANNED	TOTAL PELTS	VALUE OF PELTS
Beaver .....	81,845	203	82,048	\$1,938,794.24
Fisher .....	743	10	753	26,031.21
Fox (Cross) .....	713	56	769	2,445.42
Fox (Red) .....	10,957	1,305	12,262	14,101.30
Fox (Silver or Black) .....	105	12	117	1,111.50
Fox (White) .....	190	16	206	2,795.42
Fox (Not specified) .....	2	3	5	5.75
Lynx .....	586	15	601	6,977.61
Marten .....	1,081	47	1,128	22,560.00
Mink .....	38,464	1,038	39,502	1,084,329.90
Muskrats .....	443,454	140,637	584,091	1,191,545.64
Otter .....	4,973	24	4,997	136,717.92
Raccoon .....	18,180	1,577	19,757	50,380.35
Skunk .....	9,767	778	10,545	8,646.90
Weasel .....	54,305	491	54,796	96,440.96
Wolverine .....	1	1	2	16.50
TOTAL .....	665,366	146,213	811,579	\$4,582,900.62

TABLE No. 11  
STATEMENT OF RANCH RAISED PELTS EXPORTED OR TANNED  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

	EXPORTED	TANNED	TOTAL PELTS	VALUE OF PELTS
Fox (Blue) .....	378	—	378	\$ 2,948.40
Fox (Cross) .....	1	—	1	3.00
Fox (Silver or Black) .....	8,761	498	9,259	130,551.90
Mink .....	139,941	2,629	142,570	2,968,056.00
	149,081	3,127	152,208	\$3,101,559.30

## GAME FISH SECTION

### HATCHERIES AND REARING STATIONS

Excellent results have been obtained in the culture and distribution of the various species of commercial and game fish from 26 provincial hatcheries, which were in operation this year. Dorion Trout Rearing Station which was closed for some time for renovation purposes is now in full scale operation. Following the procedure to renovate at least one hatchery annually, the Hill Lake Trout Rearing Station near Englehart is closed at present for extensive alterations. When completed, this station will be on a par with the Dorion Trout Rearing Station which is considered one of the most efficient of its kind on the continent.

After a lapse of two years, during which time it was under repairs, the Pembroke Trout Rearing Station was again in full operation, supplying fish to the Renfrew-Nipissing areas.

Of particular interest is the rearing of maskinonge at the Deer Lake Hatchery. It is necessary to feed live food to the young fry and fingerlings; this presents quite a problem at times. The Department now obtains sucker eggs from spawn-taking operations conducted at several locations. These sucker eggs are hatched and fed as fry, to the voracious maskinonge fingerlings, as required. Each year upwards of 10,000,000 sucker eggs are needed to satisfy the demands.

A new station, Westport Bass Ponds, has now been completed and will be in full production by next year. An extensive experimental fish feeding program will be conducted here to raise bass to larger size before release.

### BIOLOGICAL PROJECTS

The biological studies and projects undertaken during the year, consisted of the following:—bass harvesting, sea lamprey control, coarse fish removal, creel census studies, fish tagging, and biological surveys of lakes and streams.

### SEA LAMPREY CONTROL

Operations for the control of sea lamprey were continued. A number of weirs and traps were set in selected streams flowing into the North Channel, Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Many other locations are being studied to determine their suitability for lamprey control operations.

### REMOVAL OF COARSE FISH

Nets were operated for the removal of undesirable fish, such as carp and ling, from the following lakes: Black, Bobs, Crow, Hamilton Bay, Lower Rideau, Manitou, Nonquon River, Otter, Pike, Scugog, Sturgeon, and Wolfe.

### CREEL CENSUS STUDIES

Some creel census studies were conducted on a number of waters to determine the proportion of hatchery-reared trout in the angler's catch. This project included waters in the districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma, and in the counties of Bruce, Grey, Peterborough and Haliburton.

### FISH TAGGING

The program, initiated two years ago, of tagging smallmouth bass in Georgian Bay, was continued and 250 additional smallmouth bass were tagged.

### BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Some long-term projects are being conducted on several waters to determine the relationship of commercial fishing to angling. These include Long Point Bay and

Rondeau Bay on Lake Erie; Mitchell Bay on Lake St. Clair; Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario; and Lake Simcoe.

One hundred and five parent pickerel were planted in Three Mile Lake on Parry Island Indian Reservation for study.

Investigations of a biological nature were made on a number of lakes and streams, with a view to the establishment of a sound fish-management plan. These were either initial surveys or extensions of previous ones. The waters studied were as follows (lakes shown as No. 1, No. 2, etc., are different bodies of water):

ALGOMA	HASTINGS	PAPER CLIP LAKE	SEVERN RIVER
Arthur Lake	Lake St. Peter	Wyse Lake	Tea Lake
Beaver Lake	McKnight Pond	(Red Pine Lake)	Wasdell Falls
Birch Lake No. 1	Moira River		Waubashene Bay
Birch Lake No. 2		ONTARIO	
Burtt Lake	Broadtail Lake	Frenchman's Bay	SUDBURY
Cataract Lake	Eagle Lake	Talbot River	Wanapitei Lake
Conacher Lake	Hilly Lake		THUNDER BAY
Dubourne Lake	Kramer Lake	PARRY SOUND	Addison Lake
Frobel Lake	Longbow Lake	Ahmic Lake	Balancing Lake
Heron Lake	Nixon Lake	Beaver Lake	Beaver Lake
Jimmy Lake No. 1	Wabigoon Lake	Bevin Lake	Beaver Dam Lake
Jimmy Lake No. 2		Buck Lake	Camp 42 Lake
Lauzon Lake		Compass Lake	Camp 42b Lake
McEachern Lake		Deete Lake	Gravel Lake
Pistol Lake	Weslemkoon Lake	Emily Lake	Hansi Lake No. 1
Portage Lake		Fawn Lake	Hansi Lake No. 2
Pot Lake	Sydenham River	Halfway Lake	Hay Lake
Skull Lake	Thames River	Lake of Bays	Hilder Lake
Squaw Lake No. 1		Lake of Many Islands	Lake Marie Louise
Squaw Lake No. 2	Atkin Lake	McQuoids Lake	Mukwa Lake
Squaw Lake No. 3	Bonnie Lake	Machar Lake	Lake 101
Stoney Lake No. 1	Duck Lake	Parry Sound Harbour	Lake 102
Stoney Lake No. 2	Heney Lake	Rankin Lake	Lake 103
		Schamerhorn Lake	Noslo Lake
DURHAM	NIPISSING	Twin Lake	Big Sister Lake
East Cross Creek		Windfall Lake	Little Sister Lake
Little Creek	Blue Lake		Tower Lake
Musgrave Pond	Boland Lake	PETERBOROUGH	Unnamed Lake
Pigeon Creek	Broom Lake	Bass Lake	Wilf Lake
Wilmot Creek	Clear Lake	Belmont Lake	Whitefish Lake
	(Serene Lake)	Catchacoma Lake	Whitefish River
HALIBURTON	Dymond Lake	Clear Lake	
Devil Lake	Lake No. 60	Crow Lake	VICTORIA
Irondale River	Lake No. 65	Little Ouse River	Bardeaux Creek
Kendrick Creek	McConnell Lake	Mississauga Creek	Creago Creek
LaRonde Creek	Muskosung Lake	Norwood Pond	Crooked Lake
Maple Lake	Spring Lake	Rice Lake	Fourmile Lake
McCue Creek	Sucker Lake	SIMCOE	McCrimmon Creek
	Susy Lake	MacDonald Bay	
		Nottawasaga River	

TABLE No. 12  
SUMMARY OF FISH DISTRIBUTION  
FOR FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

Whitefish	235,200,000	Speckled Trout	4,153,720
Herring	5,100,000	Maskinonge	3,379,700
Pickerel	160,200,000	Smallmouth Bass	1,860,851
Lake Trout	5,993,780	Largemouth Bass	603,102
Brown Trout	402,475	Ouananiche	435
Kamloops Trout	52,000		
			416,946,063



An interesting view of the Department's rearing station buildings, Pembroke.

TABLE NO. 13  
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS 1950

SPECIES	FRY	FINGERLINGS	YEARLINGS	ADULTS	TOTAL
Whitefish	235,200,000	—	—	—	235,200,000
Herring	5,100,000	—	—	—	5,100,000
Pickerel	160,200,000	—	—	—	160,200,000
Lake Trout	1,450,000	4,488,820	54,960	—	5,993,780
Brown Trout	10,000	307,000	85,475	—	402,475
Kamloops Trout	—	—	52,000	—	52,000
Speckled Trout	—	1,004,700	3,140,960	8,060	4,153,720
Maskinonge	3,350,000	29,700	—	—	3,379,700
Smallmouth Bass	1,505,500	346,200	—	9,151	1,860,851
Largemouth Bass	550,000	52,730	—	372	603,102
Ouananiche	—	—	400	35	435
	407,365,500	6,229,150	3,333,795	17,618	416,946,063

TABLE No. 14

## COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING FISH DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO SPECIES

SPECIES	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Smallmouth Bass					
Fry.....	385,000	1,457,000	1,402,500	1,532,500	1,505,500
Fingerlings.....	312,710	579,925	554,900	398,100	346,200
Yearlings and Adults.....	4,418	5,099	3,459	6,729	9,151
Largemouth Bass					
Fry.....	—	305,000	410,000	550,000	550,000
Fingerlings.....	9,500	6,100	300	15,500	52,730
Yearlings and Adults.....	27	876	789	249	372
Maskinonge					
Fry.....	1,150,000	2,790,000	3,135,000	2,750,000	3,350,000
Fingerlings.....	6,875	11,540	24,600	37,550	29,700
Adults.....	—	127	195	—	—
Perch					
Fry.....	20,450,000	12,000,000	—	—	—
Pickerel					
Fry.....	142,485,000	254,030,000	267,170,000	312,900,000	160,200,000
Brown Trout					
Fry.....	—	—	9,000	10,000	10,000
Fingerlings.....	133,025	—	557,505	175,000	307,000
Yearlings.....	268,940	375,850	350,113	221,800	85,475
Lake Trout					
Fry.....	2,265,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,450,000
Fingerlings.....	3,609,195	3,467,645	4,858,300	5,561,700	4,488,820
Yearlings.....	28,045	89,050	77,055	81,200	54,960
Rainbow Trout					
Fingerlings.....	—	3,850	27,900	—	—
Yearlings.....	1,610	—	8,350	—	—
Kamloops Trout					
Fingerlings.....	—	—	—	2,000	—
Yearlings.....	—	16,100	4,600	32,000	52,000
Adults.....	4,850	115	100	—	—
Speckled Trout					
Fry.....	50,000	—	1,000	16,000	—
Fingerlings.....	84,730	517,400	882,450	1,475,300	1,004,700
Yearlings.....	2,760,780	2,802,150	2,333,910	2,938,325	3,140,960
Adults.....	8,656	1,860	5,270	2,046	8,060
Whitefish					
Fry.....	205,590,000	233,316,125	243,482,000	245,150,000	235,200,000
Herring					
Fry.....	69,974,000	23,940,000	20,375,000	8,400,000	5,100,000
Atlantic Salmon					
Fingerlings.....	88,210	59,000	101,400	112,000	—
Ouananiche					
Fingerlings.....	—	—	—	800	—
Yearlings.....	—	—	—	—	400
Adults.....	—	—	—	—	35
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>449,270,571</b>	<b>535,774,812</b>	<b>546,775,696</b>	<b>583,368,799</b>	<b>416,946,063</b>

## COMMERCIAL FISHING SECTION

Commercial fishing licences issued in 1950 for Ontario waters totalled 2,722. They may be sub-divided into two classes—those issued for taking commercial fish primarily sold for food, and commercial minnow licences for taking bait fishes. The number of minnow licences totalled 866, an increase of 156 over the previous year. Of the 1,856 commercial fishing licences issued for use in taking marketable fish, gill nets comprised over one-half, with 1,021; hoop nets totalled 267; pound and trap nets 185; seines 169; baited hook licences 142; and other types which include dip nets, power dip nets and trolling licences totalled 72.

The gill net continued to be the most important type of fishing equipment in the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes with the exception of Lake St. Clair where its use is prohibited. In northern inland lakes gill nets are employed in taking both scaled fish and sturgeon. Use of gill nets through the ice in winter fishing is an important aspect of the industry in many of the northern lakes. In southern inland waters the use of gill nets is restricted entirely to the removal of carp.

Pound nets are still the second most favoured gear in Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Superior and some northern Ontario waters, but the use of trap nets, which in some areas of Lake Erie and Lake Huron are more favoured by the fisherman, is rapidly growing in importance and may largely replace pound nets in the future.

Hoop nets are used extensively in the more shallow waters of Lake Ontario's Bay of Quinte area and in southern inland waters as well as in Lake of the Woods, where they take important catches of both coarse and commercial species.

Seine nets are used throughout Ontario, in shallow waters where soft bottoms are found, for taking coarse fish, especially carp, suckers and catfish.

Baited hooks are important in northern rivers and lakes, Lake St. Clair, the Niagara River and the St. Lawrence River for taking sturgeon; in Georgian Bay for taking lake trout, and in many southern waters for catching catfish, eels or coarse fish.

Dip nets are used largely for coarse fish throughout the Province and a few trolling lines take trout and other species.

Minnows are taken commercially by dip nets, seine nets, and by wire traps. An increased number of minnow licences in 1950 reflects the increasing demand for live bait and the response of this part of the Industry to the anglers' and tourists' needs.

The sea lamprey, which is trapped by the Department to assist in protecting the fish resources from this destructive parasitic animal, was experimentally commercialized in 1950. There appears to be some possibility that the lamprey may become a part of the commercial catch and find a restricted market.

The total harvest of the commercial fishing industry for the year ending December 31, 1950, was 32,755,813 lbs. of fish with a landed value of just over 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million dollars (\$6,252,046.51). Although there was a decrease from 1949 of 1,305,448 lbs. or 3.8%, in the total landed catch the total value increased by \$755,209.63 or 14.1%. Both increase in value of the fish and larger catches of some more valuable species were factors resulting in the higher value. The industry was at the same time faced by increased costs of gear and labour.

An important characteristic of the commercial fishery is the fluctuation in the total catch of many species. The most significant example is the production of blue pickerel in Lake Erie, which dropped from a four year high in 1949, by 1,165,549 lbs. or 11.8% in 1950. This downward trend will probably continue for at least another year in Lake Erie. A decrease of 564,940 lbs. of herring was due to a poor production in Lake Superior during the fall fishing. The net decrease of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ -million pounds of whitefish can be attributed largely to a decrease in the Lake Erie production, of 1,229,967 lbs. or 33.9%. The production of whitefish in Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and the North Channel showed a significant increase over 1949, continuing a trend noted in the previous year, and doing much to place this fishery in a more favourable economic position.

Lake trout production showed a considerable increase of 151,707 lbs. due largely to larger catches in northern inland lakes and in Lake Superior, and to minor increases in the North Channel, and Lake Huron. The Lake Huron production rose from 3,207 in 1949 to 10,601 lbs. in 1950, an insignificant amount as compared to the 1936 production of over two million pounds but nevertheless representing a favourable trend.

The production of Goldeyes showed a very significant increase of 34,268 lbs. to a total of 84,068 lbs. This increase resulted from a greater fishing pressure in a few of the lakes in the far north-western part of the Province and the total production of this Canadian fish delicacy has risen from 28,232 lbs. in 1948 and 49,800 lbs. in 1949 to over 84,000 lbs. in 1950.

Yellow pickerel and saugers increased in production, largely in Lake Erie and somewhat offset the reduction in blue pickerel yields.

The production of carp, and of coarse fish both increased and, although the money returns per pound of fish are small, these fishes form an important part of the fishery. Some species such as ling are frequently unable to be marketed but their annual removal as a weed crop is considered desirable in the management of the fishery.

The body of water showing the most important increase in production was Georgian Bay, where the harvest of commercial fish nearly doubled, from 1,563,404 lbs. in 1949 to 2,794,118 lbs. in 1950, due largely to increased catches of whitefish (over a million pounds) as well as herring and tullibee.

In Lake Ontario 213,400 lbs. more commercial species were harvested than in 1949. As also in Georgian Bay, whitefish showed the most important change over 1949 with a production of 418,929 in 1950 as compared to 218,564 in the previous year.

An increase of 118,237 lbs. in production in the waters of the North Channel was also due largely to improved whitefish production.

The number of men employed in the industry was slightly reduced, while the amounts of gear remained relatively the same. The slight decrease noted in gill net yardage was offset by the increased number of pound nets in use.

Total value of equipment was \$690,726 higher in 1950 than in 1949. Higher costs of replacing fishing gear and of new equipment has increased the value placed upon nets and boats, as well as upon shore installations in the industry.

TABLE NO. 15  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES  
OF ONTARIO, BY LAKE

LAKE	1949 POUNDS	1950 POUNDS	INCREASE POUNDS	DECREASE POUNDS
Ontario.....	2,005,897	2,219,297	213,400	—
Erie.....	19,092,876	16,866,059	—	2,226,817
St. Clair.....	540,022	468,873	—	71,149
Huron.....	1,259,671	1,300,505	40,834	—
Georgian Bay.....	1,563,404	2,794,118	1,230,714	—
North Channel.....	549,627	667,864	118,237	—
Superior.....	3,188,397	2,654,618	—	533,779
Northern Inland.....	5,254,129	5,228,991	—	25,138
Southern Inland.....	607,338	555,488	—	51,850
TOTAL.....	34,061,361	32,755,813	1,603,185	2,908,733
NET DECREASE.....				1,305,548

TABLE NO. 16  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES  
OF ONTARIO, BY SPECIES

SPECIES	1949 POUNDS	1950 POUNDS	INCREASE POUNDS	DECREASE POUNDS
Carp.....	646,184	806,402	160,218	—
Catfish and Bullheads.....	902,132	895,401	—	6,731
Caviare.....	1,850	1,278	—	572
Eels.....	47,861	30,275	—	17,586
Goldeyes.....	49,800	84,068	34,268	—
Herring.....	2,136,951	1,572,011	—	564,940
Mixed Coarse.....	3,716,650	4,063,744	347,094	—
Perch.....	2,698,438	2,709,773	11,335	—
Pickerel (Blue).....	9,830,912	8,665,363	—	1,165,549
Pickerel (Yellow).....	3,235,222	3,509,585	274,363	—
Pike.....	1,027,460	874,967	—	152,493
Saugers.....	190,633	342,655	152,022	—
Sturgeon.....	183,814	167,568	—	16,246
Lake Trout.....	1,891,964	2,043,671	151,707	—
Tullibee.....	438,174	400,357	—	37,817
Whitefish.....	7,063,316	6,588,695	—	474,621
TOTAL.....	34,061,361	32,755,813	1,131,007	2,436,555
NET DECREASE.....				1,305,548

### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDUSTRY

#### TRAP NETS

In Lake Erie the long established pound net fishery is gradually being replaced by trap nets. After a year of experimentation, in which one trap net was allowed to be used in lieu of one pound net per fishery, it was concluded that the new type of net was a more economic method of taking fish. Authority was provided to use three trap nets per fishery and later in the year to replace each pound net by one trap net.

Most of the pound net fisheries were occupied during 1950 in gradually converting to the use of trap nets. Trap nets are favoured in many fisheries because they do not require to be anchored by stakes which are expensive and difficult to procure in the proper lengths. The new nets can be set earlier in the season while market prices are apt to be better. Stormy weather which would prevent setting of pound

TABLE No. 17

 STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE PUBLIC WATERS OF ONTARIO  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1950  
 EQUIPMENT

No. of Men No.	Tugs Tons	Gasoline Launches		Sail and Row Boats		Gill Nets		Sine Nets		Pound Nets		Trap Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip and Roll Nets		Night Lines		Trolling Lines		Freezers and Ice Houses		Tiers and Wharves		Total Value			
		No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$		
1,054	7	90	73,367	214	107,365	371	36,566	743,663	158,248	1	25	15	35	22,750	52	3,805	5	23	6,000	854	12	150	160	62,320	131	38,335	563,707		
347	12	315	116,000	127	184,718	56	80,101	1,316,446	283,775	1	30	23,200	1	19,100	1	4	150	50	54	34,155	57	30,200	680,208	191,904					
Lake Superior	2	84	35,000	22	44,630	24	22,225	353,920	57,290	1	100	142,100	1	100	142,100	1	150	50	42	70,430	17	9,025	489,015	161,765					
North Channel	164	104	50,000	53	108,750	23	2725	543,770	105,915	1	108,270	5	600	72,873	20	400	11,070	2,021	39	29,175	45	24,625	616,702	93,945					
Lake Huron	267	10	224	111,000	103	157,845	37	5345	1,076,015	13	1,290	3,075	138	168,750	138	87,000	845	17	14,450	9	3,540	113,470	3,530						
Georgian Bay	67	1	92,500	23	25,500	10	4,785	850,988	38,931	18,134	1,214,375	785,620,145	32	4,255	1	5	7,418	1104	12	11,459	10,700	1,054	12	60	27	11,245	33	7,830	127,425
Lake St. Clair	1,080	80	1,614	92,500	178	533,150	120	17,910	1,424,375	850,988	38,931	18,134	1,214,375	785,620,145	921,19,118	11,459	10,700	1,054	12	4	1,270	1	230	38,649	1	1,270	1		
Lake Erie	635	1	8	7,000	201	136,672	240	16,770	931,080	169,957	3	2,263	3,130	24	2,315	2,725	412,25,55	17	100	3,340	327	24	210	477,721,749	425	224,475	6,678,891		
Lake Ontario	224	1	14	3,502	120	7,070	2,000	850	24	1,292	2,000	1,214,965,345	1,439,80,183	35	4,691	47,378,435	24	210	477,721,749	425	224,475	6,678,891	1	1,270	1				
Southern Inland Waters																													
Totals	3,886	116	1,331,867	935	1,322,202	1,051	101,406	9,064,239	1,831,253	112	17,721	23,205	1,214,965,345	1,439,80,183	35	4,691	47,378,435	24	210	477,721,749	425	224,475	6,678,891	1	1,270	1			

TABLE No. 18  
QUANTITIES OF FISH TAKEN

Herring lbs.	Whitefish lbs.	Trout lbs.	Pike lbs.	Pickerel (Blue) lbs.	Pickerel (Dore) lbs.	Sturgeon lbs.	Eels lbs.	Perch lbs.	Tulibee lbs.	Catfish lbs.	Carp lbs.	Mixed Coarse fish. lbs.	Caviare lbs.	Saugers lbs.	Goldeyes lbs.	Total lbs.	Value cts.	
Northern Inland Waters	2,319	1,737,562	105,967	784,221	1,597,150	121,821	9,491	169,647	20,841	187	59,477	673	...	...	...	84,058	5,223,991	881,456
Lake Superior	501,672	340,758	1,500,305	2,342	141,508	564	33	12,321	174	123,140	...	...	2,654,618	626,471	...	...	...	41
North Channel	3,496	308,807	71,206	32,076	71,707	6,921	12,846	1,012	2,708	156,110	79	...	667,864	111,972	65	...	...	...
Lake Huron	12,299	306,229	10,601	618	231,459	7,490	627	358,788	128,919	19,020	14,204	88,996	225	...	1,300,505	263,709	27	...
Georgian Bay	12,299	2,087,383	33,448	12,329	133,443	1,028	238	72,440	1,679	52,442	52,442	218,148	87	...	2,714,118	765,679	02	...
Lake St. Clair	1,290,307	22	3,908	7,218	3,968	7,067	22,397	45,879	101,113	...	...	...	...	...	408,873	52,480	01	...
Lake Erie	645,312	1,290,307	15,123	32,650	53,429	34,093	8,076	28,729	52	2,163,762	1,219,651	2,163,762	130	312,655	16,866,659	3,149,340	87	...
Lake Ontario	221,324	418,929	215	215	2,048	3,293	8,067	4,038	136,634	202,138	84	202,138	...	2,219,297	2,219,297	01	...	
Southern Inland Waters																		535,488
Totals	1,572,011	6,588,695	2,043,671	874,967	8,665,363	3,509,585	167,568	30,275	2,709,773	400,357	895,401	806,402	4,063,744	1,278	342,655	84,068	32,755,813	51
Values	316,634,86	1,622,254,27	662,967,99	77,534,10	1,385,879,50	796,774,31	137,321,62	1,485,600	442,109,09	40,008,11	112,239,37	50,746,20	124,912,56	4,032,15	44,55,15	5,153,24	51	6,292,046

nets is less apt to interfere with trap net activities. Although the trap net is smaller than the usual Lake Erie pound net, and therefore required less of the expensive twine in its construction, it is believed that in many locations it is more efficient in taking fish. The comparative mobility of the trap net is also an important factor in its favour.

#### COARSE FISH REMOVAL

Experiments involving coarse fish and whitefish removal by commercial fishermen in waters which had been reserved for angling continued during the year.

Closer co-operation between Anglers' and Hunters' organizations and commercial fishermen has been achieved to the betterment of both groups.

Applications of biological studies concerning fish populations, which are aimed at harvesting all species of fish were a feature of the 1950 fishing efforts.

#### GEORGIAN BAY

The investigation of small mesh 'chub' gill nets and of baited hook trout fishing in Georgian Bay was continued during the summer of 1950. The effect of these types of fishing upon populations of young lake trout was a matter of deep concern both to the fishermen and to the Department.

It was shown that when small mesh net is not set at proper depths that it may become a menace to small lake trout. Further study of the situation is required before many of the problems in this regard can be solved.

#### NYLON

The use of nylon as a gill net textile continued to spread among the industry in 1950. In Lake Erie practically all of the netting used is nylon, and cotton side lines are slowly being replaced by the newer material which is not destroyed or weakened by fungus attack.

Throughout all the industry in Ontario nylon nets are replacing the older textiles as new nets are brought to replace worn out ones.

#### ENFORCEMENT

Some two hundred conservation officers patrol the province to enforce the Game and Fisheries Act, the Special Fisheries Regulations and the Migratory Birds Convention Act. They are under the direct control of the District Foresters in their respective areas, and receive valuable assistance from the Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and deputy game wardens appointed from interested sportsmen.

The statistical details which follow show the results from their activities.

#### SEIZURES

During the annual period April 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951, there was a total of 2,619 cases in which equipment was seized for infractions of legislation and regulations.

TABLE NO. 19

Details of the officers who were responsible for these seizures are as follows:

Conservation Officers .....	2,240 cases	Conservation Officers and R.C.M.P. .....	1
Provincial Police Constables .....	10 cases	Conservation Officers and D.G.W. .....	310
Deputy Game Wardens .....	1 case		
<b>JOINT ACTION:</b>			
Conservation Officers and O.P.P. .....	57		368 cases
			<u>2,619 cases</u>

In 137 of these cases the seizures were made from unknown persons, principally traps and fishing gear, where it was impossible for our officers to definitely establish the ownership of the articles.

TABLE No. 20

The articles seized in these 2,619 cases included:

Game animals (or portions)		Pelts and hides in .....	464 cases
and birds in .....	236 cases	Traps and snares in .....	119 cases
Firearms in .....	1,413 cases	Watercraft in .....	24 cases
Fish in .....	467 cases	Outboard motors in .....	16 cases
Nets and fishing gear in .....	166 cases	Motor vehicles in .....	19 cases
Angling equipment in .....	357 cases	Artificial lights in .....	63 cases
Spears in .....	90 cases	Miscellaneous articles .....	138 pieces

Further details concerning these various seizures are enumerated in the following tables:

TABLE No. 21  
FIREARMS

.22 calibre rifles .....	662 cases	Combination rifles and shotguns .....	11 cases
High-power rifles .....	254 cases	Revolvers and pistols .....	6 cases
Shotguns .....	476 cases	Air rifles .....	4 cases

TABLE No. 22  
PELTS AND HIDES

Bear .....	2	Muskrats .....	205
Beaver .....	170	Otter .....	8
Fisher .....	2	Raccoon .....	3
Fox (cross) .....	1	Skunk .....	5
Fox (red) .....	7	Weasels .....	13
Marten .....	7	Wolf .....	1
Mink .....	30	Bobcat .....	1

TABLE No. 23  
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Packsacks and haversacks .....	23	Ice chisels .....	3
Axes .....	3	Car batteries .....	5
Hunting knives .....	3	Gaff hooks .....	1
Tackle boxes .....	47	Snow shoes, pair .....	2
Snaggers .....	10	Anchors .....	3
Creels .....	7	Metal fish boxes .....	6
Sleeping bags .....	1	Landing nets .....	4
Tents .....	1	Ferrets .....	6
Minnow pails and traps .....	9	Dogs .....	1
Duck decoys .....	2	Sleds .....	1

## PROSECUTIONS

TABLE No. 24

	CONVICTIONS	DISMISSELS	WITHDRAWALS	TOTAL
Conservation Officers .....	2,710	116	86	2,912
Provincial Police .....	18	—	—	18
	2,728	116	86	2,930

TABLE No. 25

## DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1950

Angling without non-resident licences .....	178	Setting nets in restricted areas .....	2
Exporting over limit, or undersized fish, or without coupons .....	69	Taking fish by use of artificial lights .....	39
Angling with more than one line .....	34	Angling in restricted waters .....	33
Fishing other than by angling .....	154	Guiding without licence and violation of condition of guide's licence .....	16
Illegal possession of gill nets .....	55	Hunting without licence .....	625
Taking undersized or over limit of fish .....	196	Hunting in closed season .....	107
Illegal possession of fish in closed season .....	157	Hunting in prohibited hours .....	147

*Continued on Next Page*

Hunting deer without licensed guides in Kenora and Rainy River Districts	39	Allow dogs to run at large	13
Hunting with unplugged shotguns	68	Hunting with unlicenced dogs	10
Hunting ducks from a power boat	3	Hunting pheasants and migratory birds with rifles	12
Jacklighting deer	26	Obstructing an officer	15
Illegal possession of game in closed season	112	Taking hen pheasants	1
Commercial fishing without licences	32	Killing wild native birds	3
Filleting fish for export	1	Trapping without licence	52
Allow fish or game to spoil	10	Illegal possession of furs	48
Importing live minnows	3	Trapping during closed season	13
Illegal possession of female deer or fawns	12	Set traps in muskrat and beaver houses	3
Trespassing	2	Trap in Game Preserves and Provincial Parks	2
Killing moose or elk in closed season	11	Molesting ducks	5
Antedating licences	4	Killing swimming deer	1
Transporting unsealed deer	24	Operating Tourist Outfitters' Camps without licences	5
Setting snares illegally	1	Violation of fur buyers' licences	6
Transferring hunting or fishing licences	8	Breaking beaver dams	1
Loaded firearms in motor vehicles	138	Setting nets without tags or buoys	2
Illegal possession of firearms in Crown Game Preserves or Provincial Parks	73	Shooting fur bearing animals	6
Illegal possession of firearms in lumber and mining camps, etc.	106	Violating terms of licence	6
Firearms not encased or dismantled at night	16	Selling game fish	1
Shooting across highways or from motor cars	14	Using ferrets for hunting rabbits	7
		Using poison bait	1
			2,728

Charges were laid in a total of 2,930 cases for infractions of the legislation and regulations. In 2,728 cases convictions were registered. Charges were dismissed in 116 cases. Charges were withdrawn in 86 cases for various reasons, such as where two or more charges were originally laid against an individual or for lack of evidence when investigation completed.

#### GENERAL

The Game and Fisheries Act provides that articles "used in violation of this Act and found in the possession of any person suspected of having committed an offence against this Act shall be seized, and upon conviction, be forfeited to and become the property of the Crown in the right of Ontario and sold by the Department."

In cases of violations of a minor nature the persons from whom seizures were made are given the opportunity, on application, to redeem the articles seized upon payment of a fee fixed by the Department. This arrangement applies principally to firearms and fishing tackle. The amount realized from such sales amounted to \$7,899.70.

In cases which are sufficiently serious to warrant confiscation to the Crown, such articles are disposed of in annual public sales.

Three such sales were conducted by the Department during the period under review, as follows:

April fishing tackle sale	\$1,072.82
April fur sale, confiscated furs	4,554.73
September sale of firearms and miscellaneous equipment	4,123.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,750.66</b>

Fines collected during the fiscal year amounted to \$46,442.41.

Conservation officers assisted in distribution of fish and pheasants. They also devoted considerable time, working with organized groups in the interest of conservation.

# Division of Forest Protection



## DIVISION OF FOREST PROTECTION

## FIRE AND HAZARD CONDITIONS

A study of fire statistics shows that the months of May, June and August were the most hazardous periods. Early Spring fires during May represent almost half the total number for the entire season and by far the greatest percentage of the acreage burned over resulted from fires which occurred during that period.

Smokers, Campers, Settlers and Railways were the four main fire causes although the largest burned-over area resulted from Industrial clearing fires getting out of control especially on power line development. Only 9 of the 985 fires which occurred reached an area larger than 500 acres. The greater number were extinguished while comparatively small.

Apart from the 1939 fire season Ontario's fire losses were less in 1950 than at any time since 1930.

The area under Protection in 1950 was 173,000 square miles.

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## FIRE CONTROL PLANNING

District fire protection plans were further developed and brought up to date. A total of six hundred men working in forested areas were given brief courses of instruction in fire prevention and suppression. Several new developments in forest protection methods and techniques were applied, chiefly on an experimental basis.

1. The use of helicopters in fire fighting and experimentation on pumping water direct from an air borne helicopter on a fire.
2. Trials were conducted with a fire-line-building plow designed for such use by the Michigan State Forest Service.

3. Experiments and actual application of aerial water bombing of fires from low-flying Beaver aircraft were carried out.
4. Fire report form was revised to improve recorded data.
5. Spark arrestors were tried out on Railway-van stove pipes to help reduce number of fires caused by Railway operation.
6. A pilot model 200 gallon tank-pumper mounted on 4 wheel drive vehicle suited to fire fighting requirements was constructed and placed in service.
7. Polaroid type cameras were supplied aircraft for purpose of obtaining immediate photographic record of forest fires for control purposes.
8. Preliminary plans were made with Dominion Meteorological Service for inter-departmental exchange of weather data for forecast purposes.
9. Adaption and building of aluminum sheeted lookout tower cabins which will provide additional years of service on lookout towers.
10. Erection of 35 eighty foot and 15 one hundred foot steel lookout towers.
11. A small pack tractor which can be quickly dissembled for air transport has been developed by the Research Division of this Department. This new unit shows promise of becoming a useful piece of mechanical equipment for transporting equipment and provisions to and from fires and in other work where bush packing is necessary.

*Firefighting equipment must be checked and kept in good repair at all times.*



### FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

The Department of Lands and Forests again co-operated with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the study and control of forest insects and tree diseases.

### RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

During the year 1950, the Department's radio communication system handled a total of 34,758 messages comprising a total word count of 908,803.

TABLE No. 1

Radio equipment in use during 1950:

Tower Sets .....	179	150 Watt Ground Radio Stations .....	7
Marine Installations .....	7	300 Watt Ground Radio Stations .....	6
Portable Ground Sets (2½ Watts) .....	84	500 Watt Ground Radio Stations .....	4
30 Watt Ground Radio Stations .....	65	Aircraft Installations .....	43
75 Watt Ground Radio Stations .....	2	TOTAL	397

TABLE No. 2  
MEANS OF FIRE DETECTION—1950

	TOWERS	RANGERS	PUBLIC	AIRCRAFT	TOTAL FIRES
1950 Totals .....	352	93	423	117	985
1949 Totals .....	630	168	699	337	1,834
1948 Totals .....	575	241	809	411	2,036

*Firefighting is a long, hard, tiresome task.*



TABLE No. 3  
CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST FIRES  
BY MONTH—1950

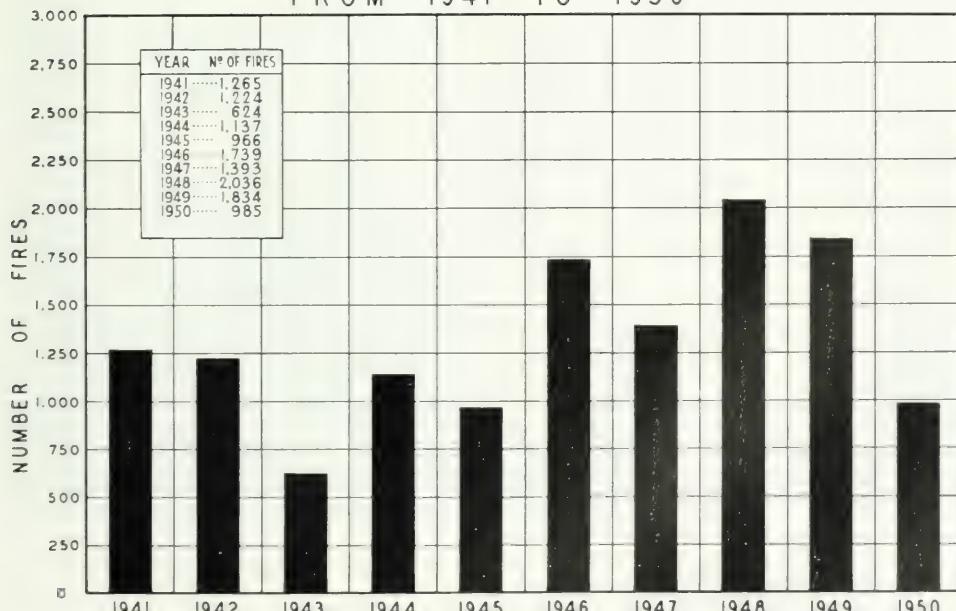
MONTH	1950 NO.	1949 NO.	1948 NO.	1947 NO.	1946 NO.	1945 NO.	1944 NO.
March	—	1	1	—	43	15	—
April	17	181	119	11	140	134	128
May	457	286	473	135	248	182	352
June	105	258	437	170	298	121	112
July	91	314	288	202	404	160	253
August	171	664	146	466	404	318	233
September	91	46	370	125	117	26	16
October	50	77	197	260	83	9	37
November	3	7	5	24	2	1	6
TOTALS	985	1,834	2,036	1,393	1,739	966	1,137

TABLE No. 4  
CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST FIRES  
BY SIZE—1950

SIZE	1950 NO.	1949 NO.	1948 NO.	1947 NO.	1946 NO.	1945 NO.	1944 NO.
1/4 acre and under	260	574	571	412	490	211	241
Over 1/4 to 5 acres	426	811	894	626	784	457	510
Over 5 to 10 acres	92	122	155	97	129	75	93
Over 10 to 100 acres	155	242	285	177	233	159	211
Over 100 to 500 acres	43	61	74	50	78	43	47
Over 500 to 1,000 acres	3	16	24	12	13	11	7
Over 1,000 to 10,000 acres	6	7	24	19	12	10	17
Over 10,000 acres	—	1	0	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	985	1,834	2,036	1,393	1,739	966	1,137

FIGURE No. 1

## FOREST FIRES IN ONTARIO FROM 1941 TO 1950





*An ever-faithful guard assisting in the spotting of fires.*

TABLE No. 5  
CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST FIRES  
BY ORIGIN—1950

ORIGIN	1950 NO.	1949 NO.	1948 NO.	1947 NO.	1946 NO.	1945 NO.	1944 NO.
Settlers.....	107	152	147	75	80	44	96
Campers.....	256	451	432	298	481	289	247
Railways.....	99	138	333	180	249	163	218
Lightning.....	93	468	433	410	303	121	185
Logging Operations.....	29	52	52	56	68	32	37
Mining Operations.....	3	6	6	6	11	3	1
Smokers.....	258	340	461	248	383	231	243
Road Construction.....	47	85	46	30	21	4	4
Incendiary.....	16	32	35	15	31	8	23
Prospectors.....	1	6	2	2	2	3	2
Miscellaneous.....	68	94	80	31	68	36	55
Unknown.....	8	10	9	42	42	32	26
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,137</b>

TABLE No. 6  
CLASSIFICATION OF AREA BURNED OVER  
BY MONTH—1950

MONTH	1950 ACRES	1949 ACRES	1948 ACRES	1947 ACRES
March.....	—	—	8	—
April.....	150	11,622	1,990	57
May.....	34,537	4,316	801,612	2,712
June.....	589	6,665	185,706	26,768
July.....	283	6,134	3,968	4,802
August.....	452	30,011	1,250	17,360
September.....	426	809	5,286	2,248
October.....	340	500	17,506	29,355
November.....	3	8	63	730
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>36,780</b>	<b>60,065</b>	<b>1,017,389</b>	<b>84,032</b>

TABLE No. 7  
CLASSIFICATION OF AREA BURNED OVER  
BY ORIGIN—1950

CLASSIFICATION	1950 ACRES	1949 ACRES	1948 ACRES	1947 ACRES
Settlers.....	3,083	6,762	18,613	3,449
Campers.....	11,261	14,147	393,696	3,091
Railways.....	715	2,022	8,129	12,606
Lightning.....	383	19,037	139,822	20,353
Logging Operations.....	2,817	3,033	35,903	14,921
Mining Operations.....	120	42	26,015	385
Smokers.....	4,178	5,177	23,318	24,515
Road Construction.....	12,250	3,607	365,355	1,379
Incendiary.....	492	3,420	1,446	577
Prospectors.....	10	191	3	16
Miscellaneous.....	1,426	1,321	3,146	2,244
Unknown.....	45	1,306	1,943	496
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>36,780</b>	<b>60,065</b>	<b>1,017,389</b>	<b>84,032</b>

TABLE No. 8  
CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA BURNED OVER—1950

TOTALS (YEAR)	NO. OF FIRES	MATURE GROWTH						YOUNG GROWTH						REPRODUCTION UNDER 3.5" DBH						NON- FORESTED LAND						TOTAL ACRES			
		CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			BLOWDOWN			INSECT KILLED			LOGGING CLEAR CUT			
		FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
1950	985	783	350	541	2,041	2,431	6,304	495	3,540	1,969	86	5	1,129	9,321	8	7,777	36,780												

TOTALS (YEAR)	NO. OF FIRES	MATURE GROWTH						INTERMEDIATE GROWTH						YOUNG GROWTH						OLD BURN						OLD BURN								
		CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD			CONIFEROUS			HARDWOOD					
		FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD	FEROUS	WOOD	WOOD			
1949	1,834	2,949	440	1,38	2,096	14,374	610	5,244	3,276	6,101	11,467	3,394	2,974	3,192	3,801	60,065																		
1948	2,036	61,657	539,426	1,310	34,335	102,132	2,744	9,576	61,160	33,059	73,758	15,257	62,223	8,407	12,336	1,017,389																		
1947	1,393	21,086	15,158	8,232	3,168	3,440	3,440	15,795	15,187	2,140	12,727	6,965	1,262	1,977	3,507	84,032																		
1946	1,739	9,178	2,195	7,240	2,140	2,140	2,140	4,882	1,398	2,690	4,648	5,894	9,916	1,774	4,791	7,304	48,510																	
1945	996	4,608	605	605																														

TABLE No. 9  
STATEMENT OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED 1950-51

MINING OPERATIONS	WOODS			MISCELLANEOUS			TOTALS			
	OPERATIONS			NO. OF MEN ENGAGED	OPERATIONS		NO. OF MEN ENGAGED	TOTALS		
	NO. OF MEN ENGAGED	NO. OF PERMITS ENGAGED	NO. OF MEN ENGAGED		NO. OF MEN ENGAGED	NO. OF PERMITS ENGAGED		NO. OF MEN ENGAGED	NO. OF PERMITS ENGAGED	
1950-1951.....	736	3,736	2,790	4,8754	227	5,091	3,753	57,581		
1949-1950.....	696	2,984	2,220	3,266	252	11,215	3,168	47,465		
1948-1949.....	738	3,525	2,024	41,649	268	6,562	3,030	51,736		
1947-1948.....	1,156	6,506	2,083	48,059	252	6,575	3,491	61,140		
1946-1947.....	1,532	8,737	1,871	54,217	93	4,392	3,496	67,346		
1945-1946.....	1,209	6,611	1,520	39,496	70	1,173	2,799	47,280		
1944-1945.....	1,047	4,702	915	29,047	211	1,178	2,173	34,927		
1943-1944.....	750	3,507	990	29,292	532	1,641	2,272	34,440		

FIGURE No. 2

# ACREAGE BURNED BY FOREST FIRES IN ONTARIO

FROM 1941 TO 1950

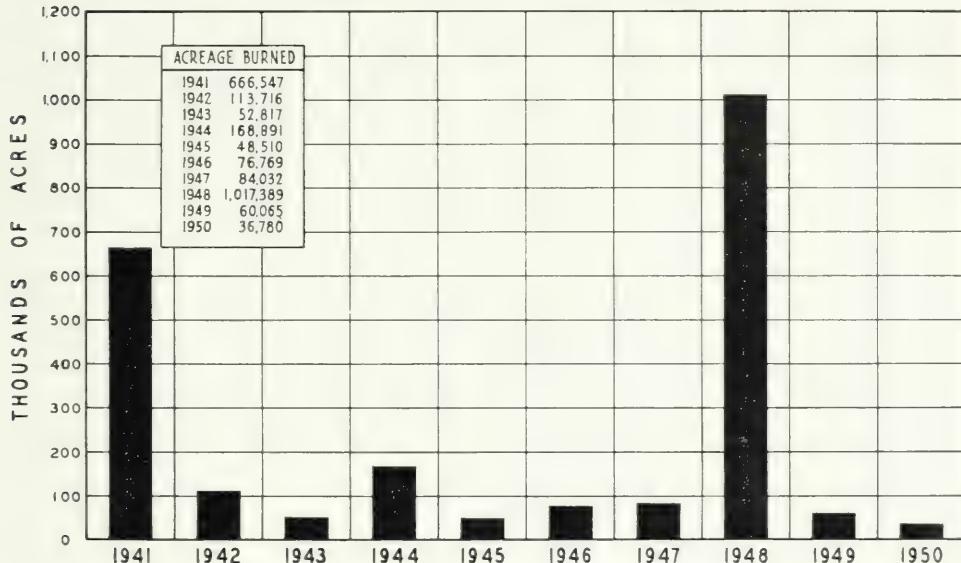


TABLE No. 10  
STATEMENT OF FIRE PERMITS ISSUED—1950  
NUMBER OF PERMITS

1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
9,357	11,546	9,237	7,925	8,940	5,764	5,106

TABLE No. 11  
STATEMENT OF TRAVEL PERMITS ISSUED—1950

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Permits	86,975	90,206	61,384	51,187	35,794	20,393	13,510
Persons	323,870	256,320	194,617	146,185	112,191	70,085	41,569

TABLE No. 12  
CLASSIFICATION OF LAND BURNED OVER  
BY OWNERSHIP—1950

CLASSIFICATION	1950	1949	1948
Crown Land—Acres...	13,203	40,593	854,778
Private Lands—Acres...	23,577	19,472	162,611
Number of Fires.....	985	1,834	2,036
Total Area in Acres.....	36,780	60,065	1,017,389

TABLE NO. 13  
FIRE DAMAGE, TABLE.—1950  
(Losses of standing timber calculated on value of Crown dues only)

Districts	Crown Timber Damage		Protection Charges		Private Timber Damage		Protection Charges		Total Timber Damage		Protection Charges		Total Damage	
	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$	cu. ft.	\$
Wrox Lookout	19,160	191,31	131,31	4,608	46,08	12,40	20,168	237,168	144,21	381,89				
Senora	27,038	230,48	5,900	59,00	43,20	32,038	320,38	282,68	612,06					
Port Frances	1,170	11,70	1,50					1,170	11,70	1,50	13,20			
Port Arthur	66,464	664,64	155,56	90,000	90,000	787,47	1,56,64	943,03	2,50,67	5,029,00				
Geraldton	4,600	46,00	21,40	20	.20		4,620	46,20	26,40	72,60				
Apaukasing	10,962	109,62	102,50	10,963	109,63	19,667	21,925	219,25	202,13	421,38	4,268,35			
Portraine			21,250	21,250	153,00	21,250	212,50	153,00	365,50	2,023,25				
White River	210	2,10	9,153	9,265	92,65	9,475	94,75	94,75	4,03	104,68				
Denimiskaming	294,680	2,946,80	1,458,75	1,488,971	14,889,71	4,21,493	1,783,451	17,831,51	5,673,68	23,510,19				
Port Ste. Marie			13,20	6,900	69,00	48,76	6,900	69,00	61,96	130,96	21,000,00			
Ugama	2,525	25,25	13,85			15,60	2,525	25,25	29,45	54,70				
Chapleau	400	4,00	4,05			.15	400	4,00	4,20	8,20				
Midhurst	1,085,010	10,850,10	2,991,79	1,88,890	1,888,90	1,555,37	1,273,900	12,730,00	4,547,46	17,286,16	8,650,00			
North Bay	14,745	147,45	327,14	12,747	127,47	161,34	27,542	275,42	493,45	768,87				
Barry Sound	430	4,30	37,164	11,310	113,10	1,435,53	11,740	117,40	1,531,17	1,618,57				
Islequin	57,016	570,16	888,47	3,650	36,50	17,32	60,666	606,66	905,69	1,512,35	5,608,49			
Juniper	31,270	312,70	181,00	28,495	284,95	183,30	59,765	597,65	367,50	965,15	57,112,40			
Forest	8,311	83,11	1,064,11	52,711	527,11	2,194,09	61,022	610,22	4,158,20	4,768,42				
Wabake Simonc	400	4,00	1,45	825	8,25	1,53	1,225	12,25	2,98	15,23				
<b>350 Totals</b>	<b>1,624,441</b>	<b>16,244,41</b>	<b>8,611,13</b>	<b>1,936,505</b>	<b>19,365,05</b>	<b>10,927,19</b>	<b>3,560,946</b>	<b>35,603,46</b>	<b>19,538,32</b>	<b>55,147,78</b>	<b>103,682,49</b>			

TABLE No. 14  
REPORT OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT AS OF MARCH 31, 1951

PORTABLE POWER PUMPS		FIREFIGHTING HOSE IN FEET		TENTS		BLANKETS IN PAIRS		CANOES		MOTOR BOATS		AUTO TRUCKS		RAILWAY MOTOR CARS		BOATS OUTBOARD		BINOCULARS		OUTBOARD MOTORS		TRACTORS			
PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED	PT PURCHASED		
Portneuf	173	2	37	5,000	95,100	5	69	890	79	9	4	18	12	5	25	18	15	2	2	2	1	2	1		
Portneuf	202	2	30	50	8,000	128,900	...	92	49	423	50	5	2	28	15	8	1	5	9	22	2	22	1		
Portneuf	687	3	50	5	5	214,100	2	105	...	...	4	3	13	1	13	1	12	1	13	4	1	3	3		
Portneuf	63	2	41	7,500	133,900	...	49	...	483	2	56	1	19	4	2	2	2	2	20	25	1	1	2		
Portneuf	48	3	98	9,400	185,200	10	161	...	435	2	54	2	19	4	2	2	2	2	15	3	19	1	1		
Portneuf	24	116	32	2,000	76,900	9	58	...	537	2	58	3	9	5	2	2	2	2	11	2	2	2	4		
Portneuf	51	51	4	4	9,300	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	19	1	9	...	2	2	11	13	...	13	...		
Portneuf	506	6	41	7,000	77,800	...	65	...	545	4	53	4	16	1	9	...	3	2	11	6	25	...	46		
Portneuf	348	7	74	22,000	214,100	2	105	...	927	1	77	1	10	6	18	...	1	1	11	6	25	3	33		
Portneuf	24	144	42	45,000	109,300	...	115	...	682	...	59	3	2	25	5	28	...	5	19	6	25	5	34		
Portneuf	228	31	3,000	80,700	...	60	...	446	2	50	7	5	25	5	28	...	4	25	5	29	3	34			
Portneuf	381	6	89	21,000	203,950	...	123	...	1,086	...	56	2	5	29	1	13	3	22	1	37	1	1			
Portneuf	30	189	2	14	4,000	24,150	...	14	...	248	18	1	7	17	1	2	31	3	16	...	28	...	28		
Portneuf	6	56	6	48	2,500	8,750	...	1	...	...	1	1	7	14	...	2	12	...	4	10	...	8	2		
Portneuf	350	6	99	6	38	111,650	10	89	100	882	1	48	1	3	23	2	12	...	12	12	...	20	3		
Portneuf	32	368	7	108	15,500	289,196	5	136	...	102	1	10	1	5	30	...	4	7	1	10	7	12	9		
Portneuf	146	3	50	41	18,000	98,150	...	129	...	1,165	97	2	5	4	17	3	1	4	1	22	2	29	2		
Portneuf	335	2	41	2,000	83,300	12	57	...	550	...	44	3	21	...	1	7	2	1	7	2	18	2	24		
Portneuf	105	137	1	35	44,400	...	34	...	339	...	22	6	29	...	3	25	2	16	3	22	1	21	5		
Portneuf	62	180	4	35	7,500	77,900	12	85	17	413	8	50	5	7	2	1	2	3	14	5	13	...	13		
Portneuf	514	34	34	1	34	76,900	...	29	...	241	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Portneuf	37	6	2,000	24,000	2	6	...	...	...	150	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Portneuf	111	...	...	23,300	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Portneuf	14	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Portneuf	84	8	1,500	13,100	3	6	...	...	...	436	...	19	1	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Portneuf	38	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	143	14	14	7	34	1	1	10	52	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Portneuf	403	6,154	59	976	182,900	2,265,566	75	1,698	131	12,408	34	1,084	6	63	100	491	1	44	52	278	52	445	44	552	
Portneuf	Totals	403	6,154	59	976	182,900	2,265,566	75	1,698	131	12,408	34	1,084	6	63	100	491	1	44	52	278	52	445	44	552

TABLE No. 15  
**FIRE FIGHTING RESOURCES (OTHER THAN L. & F.) AS OF AUG. 1ST, 1950**  
 INCLUDING RAILWAY, LOGGING AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT COMPANIES, ALSO ORGANIZED MUNICIPALITIES  
 AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES OPERATING IN FORESTED AREAS

DISTRICT	RAIL-WAY CARS	TANK CARS	MOTOR PUMPS	HOSE (FT.)	HAND PUMPS	AXES	SHOVELS	BULL-DOZERS	CAMPING EQUIPMENT			NO. OF MEN	CRAFT BOATS	CANOES	TRUCKS	TRANSPORTATION CARS
									SHeltering	COOKERY	AIR-CRAFT					
Sioux Lookout	4	45	78,300	477	613	1,003	28	2,060	2,255	2	29	19	54	3	3	
Kenora	3	20	41,000	233	694	530	13	1,003	935	10	7	13	43	43	43	
Fort Frances	3	16	26,500	80	308	251	24	637	645	3	19	8	51	51	51	
Port Arthur	3	80	116,300	1,151	1,215	36	3,360	3,360	9	5	5	5	43	43	43	
Geraldton	3	53	100,200	445	396	441	44	1,215	1,215	36	3,360	9	5	5	126	
Kapuskasing	3	74	182,200	1,804	1,802	1,807	15	1,430	1,630	28	21	23	13	13	13	
White River	26	93,800	346	730	641	15	1,430	1,822	2,307	58	58	53	53	53	5	
White River	46	91,100	983	1,220	1,097	66	1,822	2,307	2,307	58	58	53	53	53	5	
Cochrane	1	34	28,410	290	713	708	23	1,960	2,155	3	19	4	90	90	90	
Temiskaming	6	0,000	91	371	111	9	600	560	560	3	22	34	20	20	20	
Sault Ste. Marie	11	19,200	251	328	268	18	655	955	955	7	107	47	97	97	97	
Chapleau	1	13	16,600	186	398	310	6	665	610	1	10	16	32	32	32	
Gogama	1	19	28,800	387	662	536	15	512	1,550	6	11	14	80	80	80	
Sudbury	53	42,900	367	1,123	940	33	2,315	2,315	2,315	5	319	296	117	117	117	
North Bay	4	53	54,200	110	850	601	24	1,054	957	7	1,321	43	90	86	86	
Parry Sound	23	23	24,700	132	624	431	32	1,061	1,321	43	90	49	49	49	49	
Algonquin	22	14,450	81	330	358	11	306	396	396	28	10	68	68	68	68	
Trent	11	3,300	14	254	183	11	306	396	396	40	709	577	1,032	21	21	
Quinte	10	605	7,444	12,567	11,440	393	20,830	21,951	21,951	40	709	577	1,032	21	21	

TABLE No. 16  
**TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED TO MARCH 31, 1951**

Cabins	534	Garages and Carhouses	106
Storagehouses	134	Other Buildings	266
Boathouses	68	Hose Towers	49
Combined Storagehouses and Boathouses	18	Wooden Lookout Towers	36
Bunkhouses	58	Steel Lookout Towers	271
Offices	54	Telephone Lines (Miles)	3,651.30

# Division of Land and Recreational Areas



**DIVISION OF LAND AND RECREATIONAL AREAS****GENERAL**

During the fiscal year under review a large volume of work was concluded, as is indicated in the tables forming part of this section. The tables do not accurately reflect the amount of detail or ground work which is a necessary preliminary to actual sale, location, cancellation, patent, etc. One form of land tenure which presents a problem of considerable magnitude, because of the complex nature of the occupations, is that which involves land use by persons having no legal rights. These people, in some instances, represent a third or even a fourth generation of occupants, none of whom, because they were unfamiliar with the requirements, have ever taken steps to establish proper title. Every effort consistent with available properly trained staff is being made to explain the situation to the individuals concerned by personal contact and by correspondence, with a view to effecting alienation to private ownership or properly recording the Crown as owner, whichever is indicated in the best interests of the people and the Crown as a result of the investigations made.

Some changes in policy were made and amendments to The Public Lands Act enacted to effect improved administration and land use. These changes were made as a result of study of the effect of administrative practice obtaining previously, and evidence indicates that very material benefit has for this reason accrued to the public by their more proper occupation and use of Crown land, and also to the Department.

**SUMMER RESORT LAND**

The number of sales made and patents issued increased, due primarily to improved administrative procedure. The number of cancellations concluded decreased largely for the same reason.

**AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED USES**

The number of dispositions of land for these purposes, by sale and free grant, was less than the previous year, due probably to lack of interest because of con-

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tinuing favourable economic conditions, making it possible for persons to secure employment in industry at incomes far in excess of that which would be possible, generally speaking, from farming in Northern Ontario. Cancellations decreased in number over the previous year as a result, particularly, of less opportunity to do inspection work because of demand on field staff to do other phases of departmental work, including fire-fighting. An increase in the number of land use permits issued is noted and is indicative of disclosure of land use (by persons previously unauthorized) as a direct result of improved follow-up and inspection methods.

#### VETERANS' LAND

The Ontario Dominion-Provincial Agreement (1946) made under The Veterans' Land Act (Dominion), Section 35. 6, Geo. VI, 1942, continued to operate with the full co-operation of this Department. A decrease in the number of transactions concluded over the previous period is indicated by the graph appended hereto, for two reasons primarily, namely—eligible veterans re-entering the Armed Services or securing, for the time being, more lucrative employment in private industry and the trades.

#### TOURIST OUTFITTERS' CAMPS

The issuance of tourist outfitters' camp permits and licences, which comes under the administration of this Division, was continued and the number issued showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

#### PROVINCIAL PARKS

There was no change in Provincial Parks. New regulations have, however, been drafted, and when put into effect will improve administrative procedure.

FIGURE No. 1

## AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN SALE TOWNSHIPS

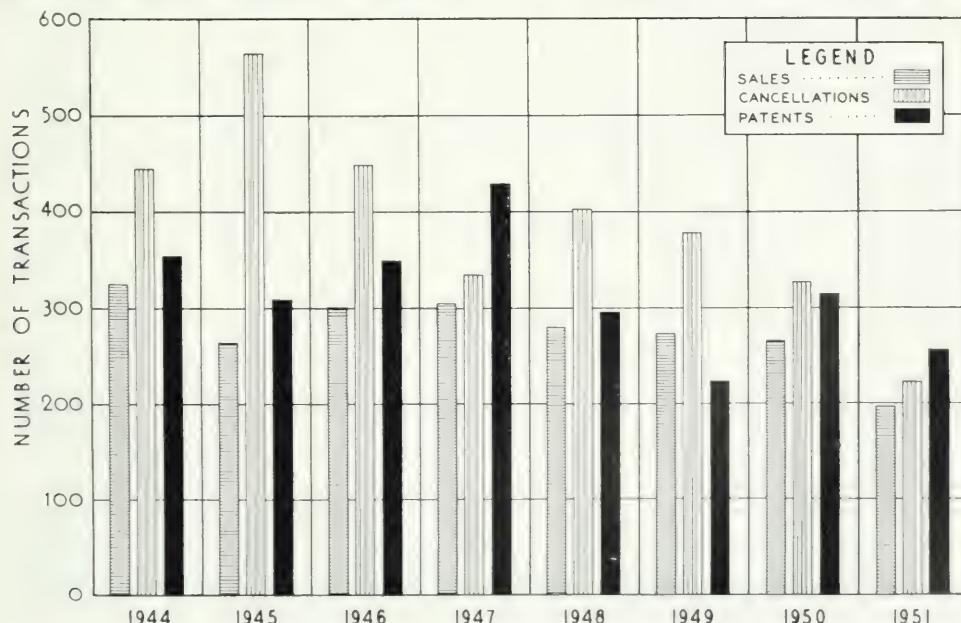
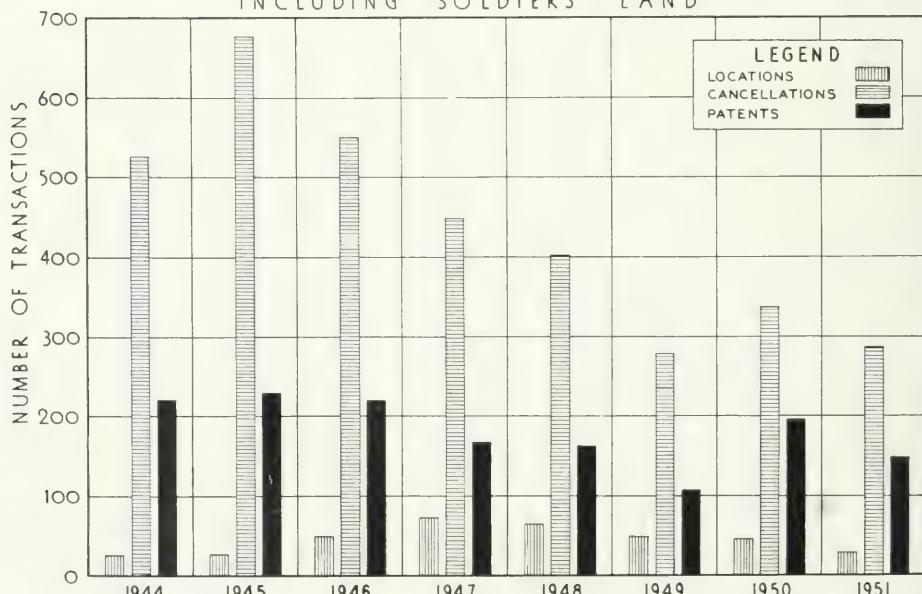


TABLE NO. 1  
AGRICULTURAL LAND  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	DISTRICT FORESTER	SALES NO.	ACRES	CANCELLATIONS NO.	ACRES	ASSIGNMENTS NO.	ACRES	PATENTS NO.	ACRES
Algonquin	G. H. R. Phillips	6	368.36	2	55.	1	59.50	10	892.515
Chapleau	J. M. Whelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane	A. Crealock	31	2,390.10	48	4,609.06	18	1,796.821	47	5,079.496
Fort Frances	G. Delahey	19	1,857.50	16	1,423.125	1	80.	21	2,352.
Geraldton	U. W. Fiskar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gogama	J. Taylor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapuskasing	G. F. Meyer	23	1,790.16	52	5,023.45	13	1,205.	34	3,039.24
Kenora	K. Acheson	20	2,309.751	12	892.70	1	123.511	16	1,751.277
Lake Erie	F. S. Newman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Huron	I. C. Marritt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Simcoe	J. F. L. Simmons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bay	F. E. Sider	13	1,533.5	15	2,238.30	4	557.50	24	3,340.59
Parry Sound	R. L. Snow	3	282.	2	126.	1	200.	4	382.
Port Arthur	R. Boultbee	22	3,055.70	13	1,604.75	11	1,676.50	15	2,177.95
Quinte	A. Leman	7	592.	2	200.	—	—	9	724.5
Sault Ste. Marie	Q. Hess	2	230.63	1	149.	—	—	3	321.
Sioux Lookout	H. Middleton	—	—	3	290.	3	186.701	2	254.5
Sudbury	F. L. Hall	26	2,993.53	13	1,644.55	4	361.25	27	3,207.102
Swastika	F. J. Dawson	21	1,656.5	36	3,275.345	12	1,427.01	43	4,495.477
Trent	A. B. Wheatley	2	168.5	2	280.	—	—	1	87.
White River	R. H. Hambly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		195	19,228.231	217	21,811.280	69	7,673.793	256	28,104.647
Swastika, University Cancellations		—	—	4	322.75	—	—	—	—
		195	19,228.231	221	22,134.030	69	7,673.793	256	28,104.647

FIGURE NO. 2

## AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN FREE GRANT TOWNSHIPS INCLUDING SOLDIERS' LAND





*Swimming in the warm waters of Lake Mazinaw.*

TABLE NO. 2

SUMMER RESORT LANDS — THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	DISTRICT FORESTER	SALES		CANCELLATIONS		ASSIGNMENTS		PATENTS	
		NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
Algonquin	G. H. R. Phillips	35	54.824	4	6.14	1	2.72	32	56.542
Chapleau	J. M. Whelan	7	8.50	—	—	—	—	0	10.54
Cochrane	A. Crealock	33	31.520	1	0.53	2	0.91	39	28.025
Fort Frances	G. Delahey	12	23.83	3	6.88	2	4.7	29	51.44
Geraldton	U. W. Fiskar	29	70.69	—	—	—	—	15	42.84
Gogama	J. Taylor	2	10.56	1	0.53	—	—	1	1.56
Kapuskasing	G. F. Meyer	13	22.454	1	0.60	2	1.702	10	35.997
Kenora	K. Acheson	94	175.08	14	19.43	6	15.57	120	269.40
Lake Erie	F. S. Newman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Huron	I. C. Marritt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Simcoe	J. F. L. Simmons	70	113.80	1	3.89	—	—	32	50.024
North Bay	F. E. Sider	110	242.796	5	9.35	6	8.80	115	273.142
Parry Sound	R. L. Snow	257	538.484	8	14.91	0	19.154	171	373.517
Port Arthur	R. Boultee	41	97.68	3	6.82	1	1.49	54	115.406
Quinte	A. Leman	121	189.849	6	12.148	6	8.56	66	109.640
Sault Ste. Marie	Q. Hess	66	139.39	3	2.96	3	4.91	55	117.574
Sioux Lookout	H. Middleton	23	68.71	—	—	2	4.01	38	114.376
Sudbury	F. L. Hall	132	260.606	11	25.080	5	15.72	143	308.600
Swastika	F. J. Dawson	19	20.076	—	—	—	—	0	12.876
Trent	A. B. Wheatley	291	403.702	1	3.40	3	2.98	171	309.302
White River	R. H. Hambly	5	12.30	—	—	2	2.80	7	13.88
TOTALS		1,360	2,484.851	62	112.668	50	94.026	1,125	2,294.681

FIGURE NO. 3

## LAND USE PERMITS, LEASES, AND LICENCES OF OCCUPATION ISSUED

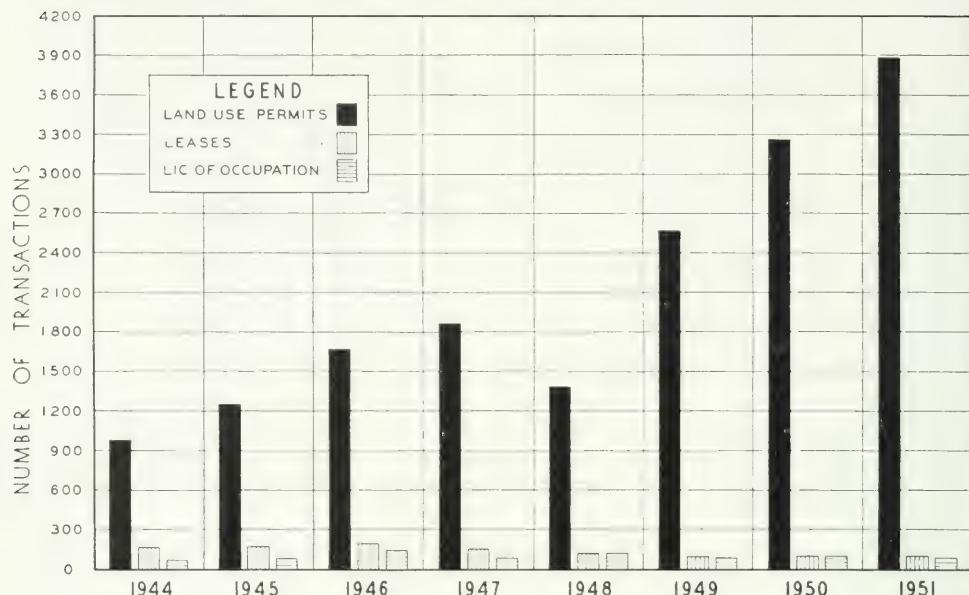


TABLE NO. 3  
FREE GRANT LAND (INCLUDING SOLDIERS')  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	DISTRICT FORESTER	LOCATIONS NO.	ACRES	CANCELLATIONS NO.	ACRES	ASSIGNMENTS NO.	ACRES	PATENTS NO.	ACRES
Algonquin	G. H. R. Phillips	2	200.00	12	1,129.03	8	937.	19	2,397.96
Chapleau	J. M. Whelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochrane	A. Crealock	6	774.	1	154.80	2	233.50	1	150.
Fort Frances	G. Delahey	1	159.75	62	7,348.75	6	918.522	25	3,630.400
Geraldton	U. W. Fiskar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gogama	J. Taylor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapuskasing	G. F. Meyer	—	—	3	275.	—	—	3	402.
Kenora	K. Acheson	2	285.63	34	4,356.36	18	2,667.948	35	5,329.247
Lake Erie	F. S. Newman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Huron	I. C. Marritt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Simcoe	J. F. L. Simmons	—	—	1	100.00	—	—	1	41.89
North Bay	F. E. Sider	2	311.50	51	6,576.75	1	151.	15	1,984.
Parry Sound	R. L. Snow	2	141.89	62	7,392.	8	1,101.	16	1,471.
Port Arthur	R. Boultbee	6	875.50	27	3,952.50	10	1,448.50	17	2,688.266
Quinte	A. Leman	—	—	6	499.	1	50.	6	468.50
Sault Ste. Marie	Q. Hess	—	—	1	100.	1	80.	1	76.152
Sioux Lookout	H. Middleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury	F. L. Hall	2	237.56	12	1,740.96	—	—	5	648.
Swastika	F. J. Dawson	5	622.50	5	566.	1	160.	3	239.75
Trent	A. B. Wheatley	—	—	12	1,180.	—	—	3	299.
White River	R. H. Hamby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>3,608.33</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>35,371.15</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7,747.470</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>19,826.165</b>

TABLE No. 4  
CITIES, TOWNS AND TOWNPLOTS  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	DISTRICT FORESTER	SALES NO.	SALES ACRES	CANCELLATIONS NO.	CANCELLATIONS ACRES	ASSIGNMENTS NO.	ASSIGNMENTS ACRES	PATENTS NO.	PATENTS ACRES
Algonquin	G. H. R. Phillips	3	16.269	—	—	—	—	4	16.490
Chapleau	J. M. Whelan	3	2.10	—	—	—	—	2	0.85
Cochrane	A. Crealock	2	.446	—	—	—	—	8	.915
Fort Frances	G. Delahey	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2875
Geraldton	U. W. Fiskar	8	2.172	1	0.34	—	—	12	3.652
Gogama	J. Taylor	14	5.898	—	—	—	—	12	4.878
Kapuskasing	G. F. Meyer	10	2.069	3	4.33	2	0.4855	21	17.557
Kenora	K. Acheson	5	2.144	—	—	1	0.52	10	3.520
Lake Erie	F. S. Newman	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5.097
Lake Huron	I. C. Marritt	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15.13
Lake Simcoe	J. F. L. Simmons	3	6.00	2	4.00	—	—	3	3.46
North Bay	F. E. Sider	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parry Sound	R. L. Snow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur	R. Boultbee	4	1.06	—	—	—	—	3	0.93
Quinte	A. Leman	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.35
Sault Ste. Marie	Q. Hess	4	1.582	—	—	—	—	3	1.85
Sioux Lookout	H. Middleton	10	7.026	9	21.38	5	0.867	30	7.104
Sudbury	F. L. Hall	12	2.28	—	—	—	—	15	1.78
Swastika	F. J. Dawson	7	7.335	—	—	2	0.342	8	7.543
Trent	A. B. Wheatley	1	0.50	—	—	—	—	1	0.50
White River	R. H. Hamblly	1	.115	—	—	—	—	4	.441
TOTALS		87	56.996	15	30.05	10	2.2145	143	94.3345

FIGURE No. 4

TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE ONTARIO DOMINION-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT  
SECTION 35 OF THE VETERANS' LAND ACT

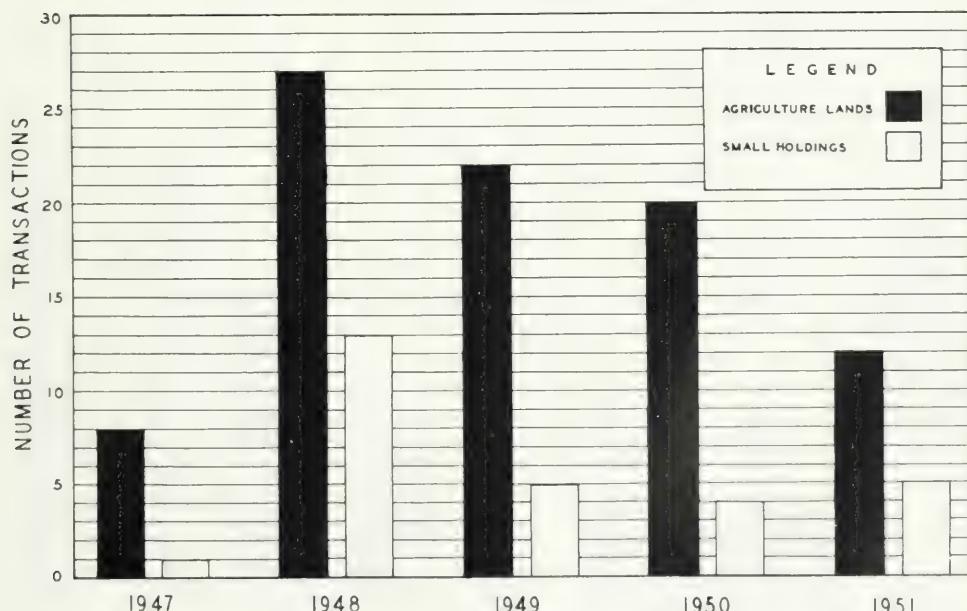


FIGURE NO. 5  
LICENSED TOURIST OUTFITTERS' CAMPS

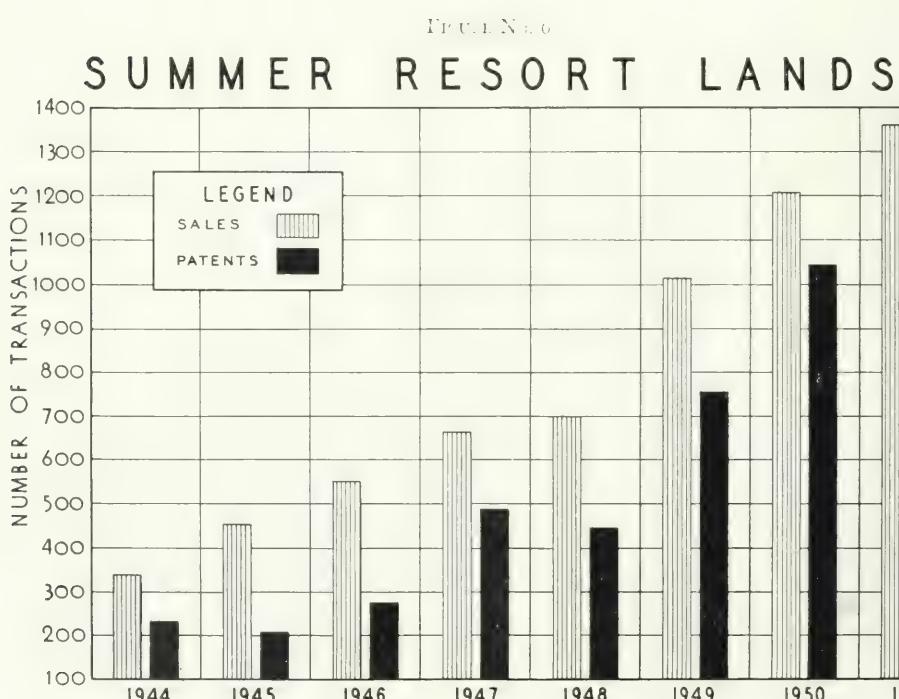
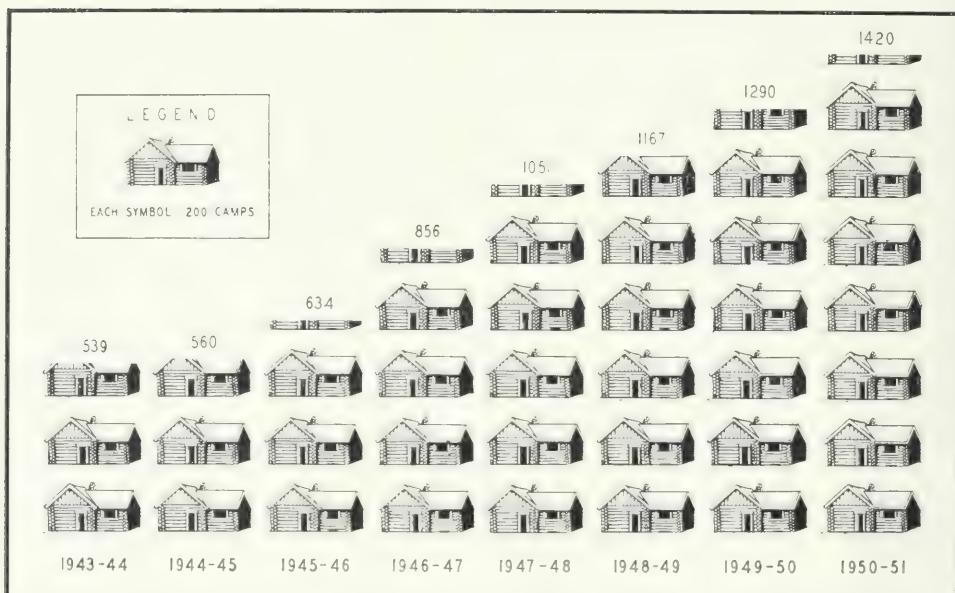


TABLE No. 5  
LAND USE PERMITS ISSUED FROM APRIL 1st, 1950 TO MARCH 31st, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	HUNT CAMP		TRAPPERS' CAMP		RESIDENCE		AGRICULTURAL		MASH HAY		MUD SITE		STAG BUSH		BOAT HOUSE		RONDABOUT		MISCELLANEOUS		DEPARTMENTAL HOUSES			
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES		
Algonquin Park	63	64.50	...	...	6	9.500	...	...	1	4.50	9	97.60	...	...	13	7.125	...	...	81	213.370	94	...		
Chapleau	3	3.00	...	...	22	60.810	...	...	2	10.00	8	152.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	589.830	24	...		
Cochrane	7	6.25	1	5.000	25	73.500	16	200.50	11	97.00	13	70.00	4	20.00	...	...	...	13	359.630	24	...			
Fort Frances	10	6.60	3	7.50	...	...	1	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	350.010	18	...			
Geraldton	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,340.00	...	...	4	83.00	...	1	3.00	...	...	19	523.210	82	...			
Gorham	4	3.50	...	...	13	20.250	...	...	7	115.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	418.350	67	...			
Kapuskasing	4	3.50	...	...	27	122.636	1	10.00	...	7	115.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	182.480	107	...			
Kenora	15	11.43	...	...	17	62.530	9	159.00	15	129.00	11	82.00	1	.50	2	2.070	148	781.350	23	...				
Lake Erie	...	...	...	...	11	18.500	...	...	1	142.50	10	35.00	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	180	...			
Lake Huron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...		
Lake Simcoe	88	90.00	12	9.750	21	65.500	...	...	27	163.00	2	85.00	17	15.125	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	927.750	69	...
North Bay	176	178.00	5	3.500	25	32.979	1	7.00	6	31.00	10	75.00	1	25.00	13	10.750	...	...	23	219.910	92	...		
Parry Sound	6	7.00	2	4.00	10	67.170	1	480.00	2	25.00	50	133.77	...	...	...	...	...	26	807.500	61	...			
Port Arthur	213	177.68	...	...	5	21.200	5	30.05	3	33.00	9	37.00	1	79.00	1	1.00	...	15	396.000	92	...			
Quinte	28	29.13	4	4.00	9	36.500	8	92.30	...	6	32.00	...	1	210	...	...	23	28.715	245	...				
Sault Ste. Marie	11	14.00	1	.25	20	33.110	1	1.00	...	19	107.00	...	4	3.015	...	...	54	163.074	74	...				
Sioux Lookout	95	98.00	4	10.000	31	145.000	18	739.50	7	540.00	13	614.00	1	25.00	25	17.000	...	65	3,660.160	14	...			
Sudbury	14	31.05	...	...	6	45.750	2	200.00	8	104.00	27	118.00	...	2	.50	...	...	59	363.220	39	...			
Swastika	58	67.95	...	...	6	16.00	...	...	2	230.00	...	...	2	30.00	...	...	21	463.350	36	...				
Trent	1	.25	...	...	7	17.110	...	...	2	30.00	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	15.720	24	...				
White River	Totals	796	791.84	32	37.250	261	848.105	66	3,379.35	56	1,206.00	231	2,274.87	6	214.50	79	50.875	148	847	599	10,214.629	1,617	...	

Total Number of Permits  
Total Number of Acres

3,891  
19,034.889

TABLE NO. 6  
LAND FOR SPECIAL USE  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	DISTRICT FORESTER	SALES		CANCELLATIONS		ASSIGNMENTS		PATENTS	
DISTRICT	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	
Algonquin	G. H. R. Phillips	27	303.809	—	—	—	—	22	237.422
Chapleau	J. M. Whelan	2	61.28	—	—	—	—	1	59.28
Cochrane	A. Crealock	4	132.30	—	—	—	—	4	54.611
Fort Frances	G. Delahey	4	9.03	—	—	—	—	4	6.444
Geraldton	U. W. Fiskar	5	866.047	—	—	—	—	7	882.377
Gogama	J. Taylor	1	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapuskasing	G. F. Meyer	5	7.979	—	—	—	—	1	2.17
Kenora	K. Acheson	17	37.035	2	1.57	1	0.68	20	41.755
Lake Erie	F. S. Newman	5	11.350	—	—	—	—	5	11.848
Lake Huron	I. C. Marritt	2	120.	—	—	—	—	6	287.563
Lake Simcoe	J. F. L. Simmons	1	100.	—	—	—	—	3	216.24
North Bay	F. E. Sider	7	302.765	—	—	—	—	12	535.032
Parry Sound	R. L. Snow	19	643.616	—	—	1	100.	21	689.549
Port Arthur	R. Boultbee	5	41.456	—	—	—	—	12	184.067
Quinte	A. Leman	10	334.16	—	—	—	—	15	682.69
Sault Ste. Marie	Q. Hess	5	25.12	3	15.	—	—	6	83.42
Sioux Lookout	H. Middleton	8	50.37	3	31.56	—	—	8	64.00
Sudbury	F. L. Hall	16	710.071	2	167.40	—	—	11	597.200
Swastika	F. J. Dawson	3	80.76	1	40.125	—	—	7	450.179
Trent	A. B. Wheatley	8	379.015	—	—	—	—	10	385.712
White River	R. H. Hamby	1	66.844	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		155	4,285.757	11	255.655	2	100.68	175	5,471.559

Camping scene, St. Ignace Island.



FIGURE No. 7

## CITY, TOWN, AND TOWNSITE LANDS

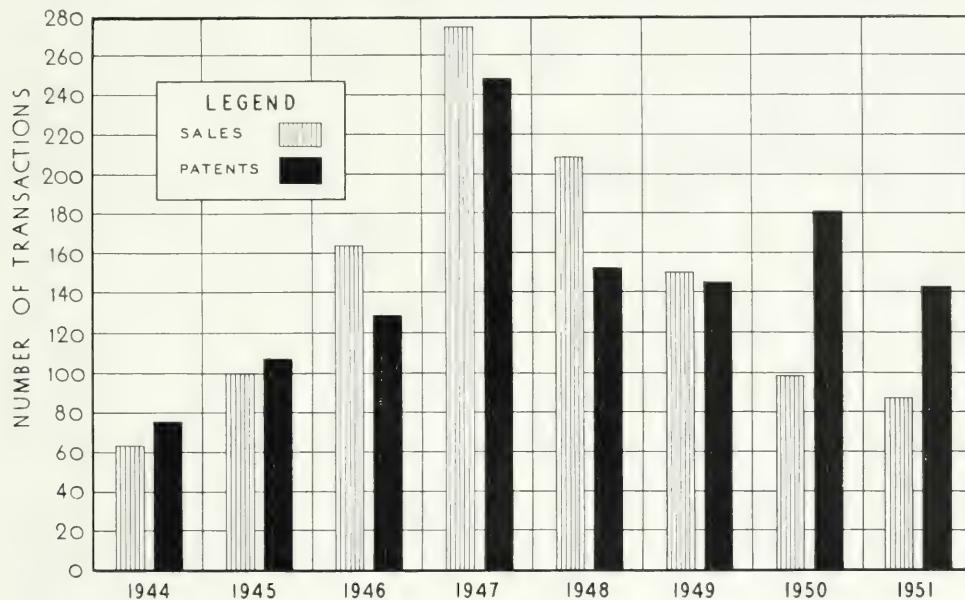
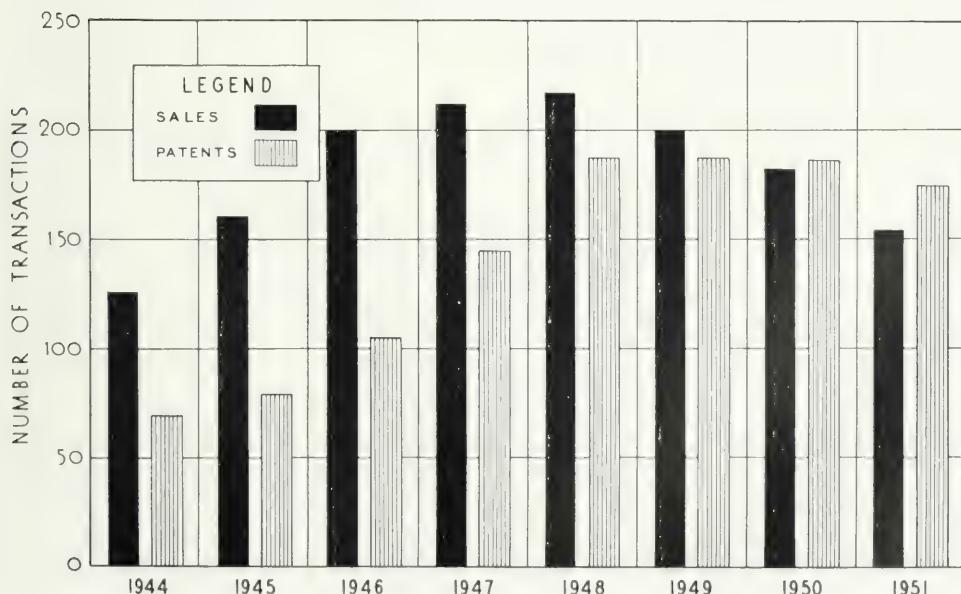


FIGURE No. 8

## LANDS FOR SPECIAL USE



## PATENTS OFFICE (LANDS DIVISION)

## STATEMENT OF PATENTS, ETC., ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1951

Public Land Patents	1,381	Crown Leases	5
Free Grant Patents	150	Algonquin Park Leases	46
Patents and Transfers (Town Lots)	143	Rondeau Park Leases	35
Miscellaneous Documents	175	Temagami Leases	2
Releases of Pine	128	Water Power Agreements	3
	1,977		91
		Licences of Occupation	74
		Licences of Occupation (Rondeau)	—
		Licences of Occupation (Algonquin)	4
		Licences of Occupation (Temagami)	3
			81
Licences of Occupation Cancelled	114	Crown Leases Cancelled	37

## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

(FORMERLY DIVISION OF LAW)

## GENERAL

On January 1st, 1951, an administrative change was effected in the organization of the Department with the dissolution of the Division of Law and the creation of the office of Departmental Solicitor. This office is responsible for legal service to Head Office administrative divisions and the regions, and the primary duties of the office are concerned with legislation, regulations, orders-in-Council, Crown grants, timber and other agreements—preparation, interpretation, application, examination and checking thereof; arbitration of claims and disputes; consultation with and advising Head Office administrative divisions and regional districts in legal matters arising in the work of the Department; and attending upon the public, other government departments and Crown organizations in matters of a legal nature concerning the administration of the Department.

## LEGISLATION

The following Acts administered by the Department were passed by the Legislature of Ontario at the Session which opened on February 1st, 1951:

- The Beds of Navigable Waters Amendment Act, 1951
- The Forest Fires Prevention Amendment Act, 1951
- The Game and Fisheries Amendment Act, 1951
- The Private Forest Reserves Act, 1951
- The Public Lands Amendment Act, 1951
- The Railway Fire Charge Amendment Act, 1951
- The Wolf and Bear Bounty Amendment Act, 1951

## NOTES ON LEGISLATION

*The Beds of Navigable Waters Act*—This Act was passed originally in 1911. The changes in the Act effected by The Beds of Navigable Waters Amendment Act, 1951, are designed to remove the uncertainties that have hitherto existed as to the ownership of the beds of navigable waters. In 1940 certain amendments were made

that were designed to strengthen the Act. As that intention has not been realized, the 1940 amendments are repealed. Also the original basic section of the Act is re-enacted to provide a definite result wherever the section operates, whereas the original section created a presumption. The section as re-enacted also governs a new case, namely, where a navigable body of water or stream flows *through* a parcel of land.

*The Forest Fires Prevention Act*—The amendments to this Act are for the general purpose of improving administration. For instance, the effect of two of the amendments is that in the application for a work permit and in the permit itself the land on which the operation is to take place must be described with greater certainty than has been the case in the past.

*The Game and Fisheries Act*—Several amendments were made to this Act. Among these is the provision by which "deer" is defined to include "wapiti," and specific references to wapiti in the Act are deleted. As a result wapiti are to be treated in all respects the same as deer. The prohibitions against the taking of any female deer of any age or any male deer under the age of one year are repealed. The prohibition against the use of snares during the open season for deer and moose in any part of Ontario is relaxed by adding to the parts of Ontario excepted therefrom the District of Cochrane and such other parts as may be prescribed by regulations. The provision in the Act requiring an Information to be laid and the case heard before the same magistrate is repealed to bring enforcement procedure in line with modern court practices.

*The Private Forest Reserves Act*—An amendment to this Act enables the Minister to transfer the title in timber to the owner of the land which has been declared a private forest reserve under the Act, and in respect of which the timber had been reserved to the Crown in the grant of the land. Such timber still cannot be cut without the consent of the Minister.

*The Public Lands Act*—The effect of amendments to this Act is to cancel clauses in grants of Crown lands for agricultural purposes that reserve any class or kind of tree, and to vest the property in such trees in the patentee; to cancel timber licences in respect of Crown land disposed of to settlers for agricultural purposes, and to render void building conditions appearing in certain letters patent.

*The Railway Fire Charge Act*—This Act was amended for the purpose of bringing into line with The Crown Timber Act the provisions with respect to charges imposed for fire protection and the interest rate on arrears. The charge for fire protection is now the same with respect to railway lands and Crown lands under timber licence.

*The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act*—Amendments to this Act are designed to assist in a proper administration of the Act and to enable a proper degree of control to be applied where wolves and bears are released from captivity.

There are 27 Statutes of the Legislature of Ontario under which the Department is administered. In addition, the administration of fish and wildlife resources is governed in part by Government of Canada legislation and regulations, these being



*This cabin is typical of many that are situated on Crown land purchased from the Division of Land and Recreational Areas.*

the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario made under the Fisheries Act. A topical list of the 27 Statutes above referred to is available upon request to the Division of Operation and Personnel.

#### REGULATIONS

A revision and consolidation of regulations filed under The Regulations Act to the end of 1950 has been published as "Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950." Regulations with which the administration of this Department is concerned have been made under The Crown Timber Act, The Cullers Act, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, The Game and Fisheries Act, The Provincial Land Tax Act, The Provincial Parks Act, The Public Lands Act, The Railway Fire Charge Act and The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, and these will be found in the Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950.

Lands and Forests' regulations filed with the Registrar of Regulations between January 1st and March 31st, 1951, and still in force are as follows:

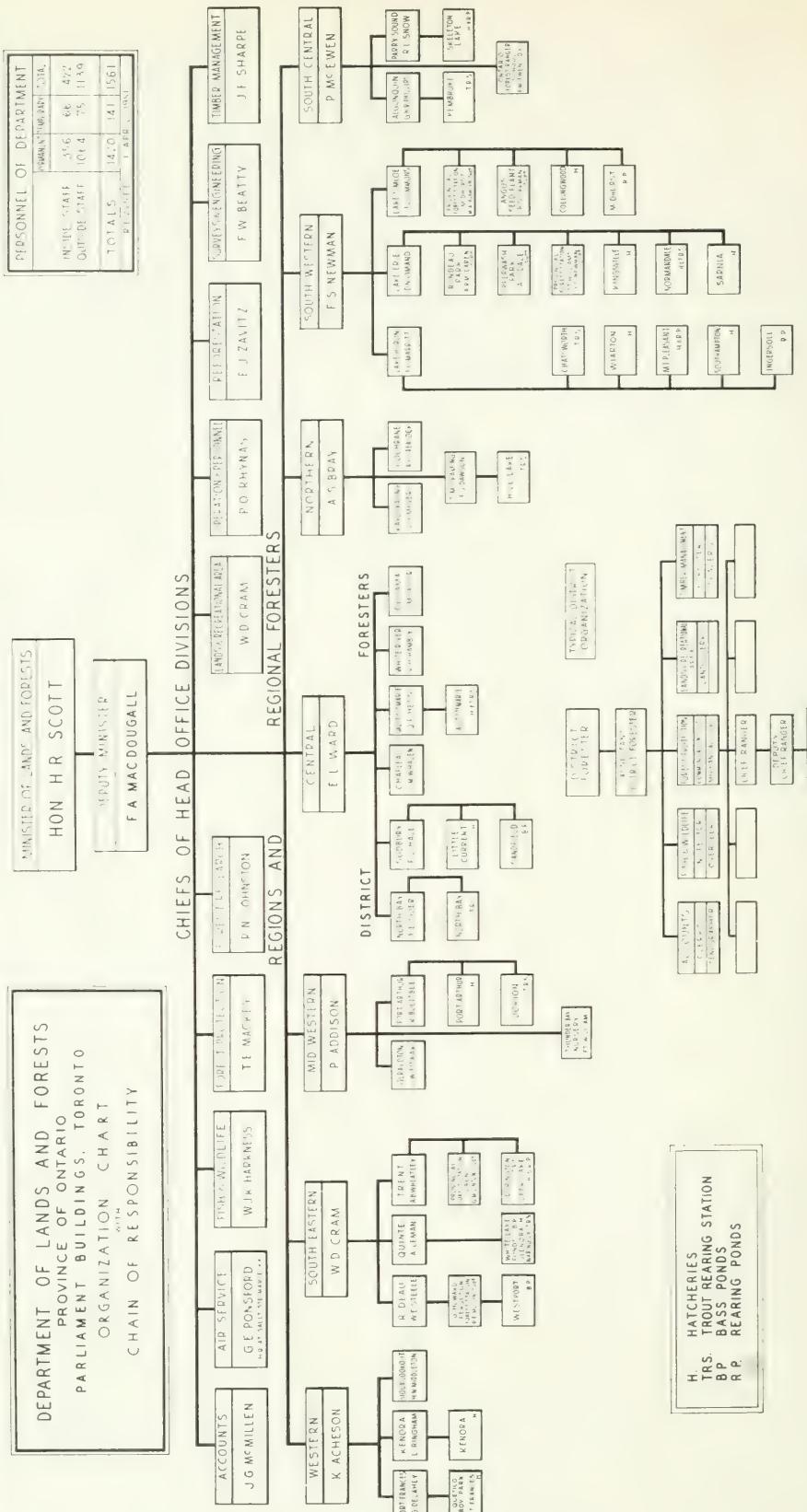
#### THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT	SUBJECT-MATTER
O. Reg. 48/51—amending Regulations 126 of C.R.O. 1950	Open season for Fox in counties.
O. Reg. 54/51—New	Waters set apart.

# Division of Operation and Personnel



FIGURE No. 1





# **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS**



**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

***Department of Lands and Forests***

**Hon. H. R. Scott**  
Minister

**F. A. MacDougall**  
Deputy Minister

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS**

Hon. H. R. SCOTT, Minister  
F. A. MacDOUGALL, Deputy Minister



# **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS**



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## *Department of Lands and Forests*

**Hon. H. R. Scott**  
Minister

**F. A. MacDougall**  
Deputy Minister

FIGURE No. 1

TABLE NO. 3

OUTSIDE SERVICE	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	CASUAL	SPECIAL	TOTAL
Air Service	97	1	—	—	98
Algonquin	66	2	30	—	98
Chapleau	24	2	13	—	39
Cochrane	47	3	27	—	77
Lake Erie District	38	7	3	—	48
St. Williams Forest Station	10	—	84	—	94
Fort Frances	35	2	20	—	57
Geraldton	27	4	41	—	72
Gogama	24	3	17	—	44
Lake Huron	40	6	24	—	70
Kapuskasing	38	2	30	—	70
Kenora	38	2	23	—	63
North Bay	56	3	44	—	103
Parry Sound	47	2	0	—	58
Port Arthur	55	9	60	—	124
Quinte	53	3	31	—	87
Rideau	29	2	16	—	47
Sault Ste. Marie	52	5	48	—	105
Lake Simcoe	38	1	3	—	42
Sioux Lookout	37	1	37	—	75
Sudbury	50	2	16	—	68
Temiskaming	36	4	29	—	69
Trent	36	6	31	—	73
White River	9	—	19	—	28
Forest Ranger School	14	1	15	—	30
Angus	21	—	—	—	21
Midhurst	36	2	12	—	50
Orono	11	—	15	—	26
OUTSIDE SERVICE	1,064	75	697	—	1,836
INSIDE SERVICE	356	66	4	—	426
TOTAL SERVICE	1,420	141	701	—	2,262

TABLE NO. 4

Distribution of male and female employees at Head Office:

	PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Air Service	94	3	1	—	95	3	98
Accounts	38	21	5	6	43	27	70
Fish and Wildlife	35	15	2	3	37	18	55
Forest Protection	9	1	3	1	12	2	14
Lands and Rec. Areas	14	14	1	5	15	19	34
Main Office	1	5	—	—	1	5	6
Operation and Personnel	42	14	2	11	44	25	69
Reforestation	9	3	1	3	10	6	16
Research	27	4	6	—	33	4	37
Surveys and Engineering	46	6	5	1	51	7	58
Timber Management	48	4	10	1	58	5	63
TOTALS	363	90	36	31	399	121	520

TABLE NO. 5

Number of employees holding university degrees:

FORESTERS	BIOLOGISTS	CIVIL ENG.	MISCELL.	TOTAL
147	25	3	12	187

NUMBER OF VETERANS ON STAFF - - 777  
 PERCENTAGE - - 49.77

The following chart shows technical personnel for the past 10 years:

NUMBER OF LICENSED SCALERS ON STAFF—343

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL HOLDING RANGER SCHOOL DIPLOMAS—237

The following chart shows the No. of permanent employees for the last 10 years:

The following chart shows staff age groups:

TABLE NO. 6

The following table indicates the number of employees who terminated their services during the fiscal year:

	RESIGNATIONS	DISMISSALS	RETIRED	SUPERANNUATED	DIED	TOTAL
Head Office.....	42	1	3	1	2	49
Field.....	54	2	8	6	8	78
	96	3	11	7	10	127

TABLE NO. 7

New employees were as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Head Office....	51	20	71
Field.....	99	0	108
	150	29	179

New employees included 50.28% veterans.

FIGURE NO. 2



The following technical and administrative staff were transferred during the fiscal year:

R. H. Hamby - Forester Temiskaming District to be District Forester, White River District, April 1, 1950.

C. E. Perrie - Conservation Officer Port Arthur District to be Fish and Wildlife Specialist, Geraldton District, March 1, 1951.

R. Haig - - Forester Timber Management to be I/C Timber Management, Parry Sound District, July 1, 1950.

G. A. Hamilton - Forester Forest Protection to be Forest Protection Specialist, Gogama District, August 1, 1950.

D. N. Omand - Biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Division, Toronto, to be District Forester, Lake Erie District, January 1, 1951.

E. L. Skuce - Fish and Wildlife Specialist, Algonquin Park to be Fish and Wildlife Specialist, Lake Erie District, February 1, 1951.

TABLE NO. 8

## JUNIOR FOREST RANGERS

During the summer of 1950 Junior Rangers were distributed as follows:

Algonquin Park	42	Parry Sound	12
Cochrane	14	Quinte	18
Chapleau	25	Sault Ste. Marie	20
Geraldton	10	Sudbury	16
Gogama	15	Temiskaming	32
Kapuskasing	14	Trent	15
Kenora	11	White River	12
North Bay	27	Total	283

FIGURE NO. 3

# TECHNICAL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

FORESTERS ONLY NOTED TO 1946      SHADED PORTIONS DENOTE SEASONAL EMPLOYEES

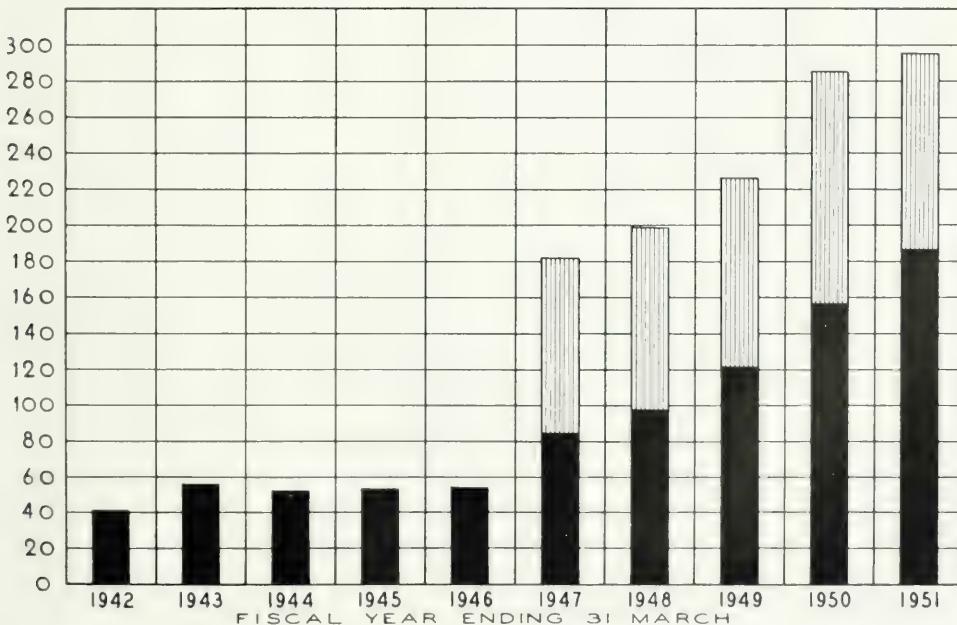
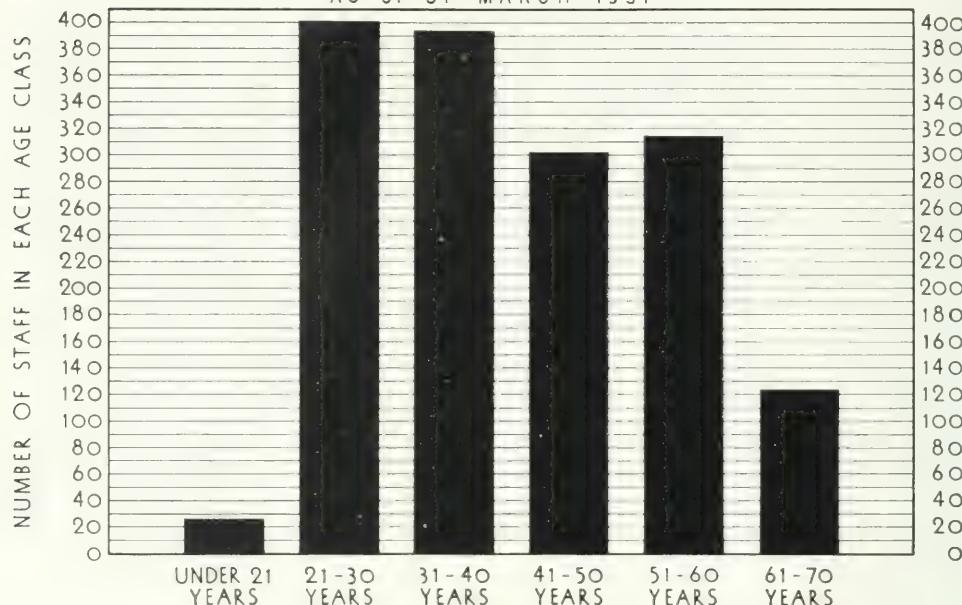


FIGURE NO. 4

# CHART OF AGE CLASSES

AS OF 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1951



Despite the fact that the Department does not advertise The Junior Ranger program in any way, many more applications are received each year than can be accepted. In 1950, 564 applications were received, of which a total of 283 were accepted for employment. It is significant to note that many of the boys are desirous of taking up forestry work in ensuing years. The main work undertaken during the summer under review consisted of construction and maintenance of telephone lines, clearing portages and trails, clearing camp sites, repairing buildings, painting and construction work. Instruction was given in the use and care of tools, outboards, pumps and canoes.

TABLE NO. 9  
STAFF SUGGESTION PLAN

During the fiscal year awards totalling \$500.00 were made for suggestions submitted to the Staff Suggestion Committee as follows:

DIVISION OR DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS	AMOUNT	DIVISION OR DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS	AMOUNT
Accounts	1	\$ 5.00	Quinte	2	\$ 15.00
Forest Protection	1	100.00	Ranger School	1	10.00
Air Service	4	115.00	Rideau	1	5.00
Algonquin	2	25.00	Sault Ste. Marie	1	10.00
Fort Frances	1	10.00	Sioux Lookout	3	40.00
Geraldton	2	35.00	Temiskaming	3	35.00
North Bay	1	10.00	White River	1	25.00
Parry Sound	1	5.00			
Port Arthur	6	55.00			
					\$500.00

## ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COSTS

The Workmen's Compensation Report shows a considerable decrease in both costs and number of accidents for the past fiscal year 1950-51. The costs have decreased by approximately \$6000.00 and number of accidents have decreased by 107.

The fire season has not been as severe as the previous two years and this is a major factor in the amount of decrease of accidents. In general, the severity of accidents sustained was much less than that of the previous season and, therefore, medical costs and compensation were not as great.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of accidents caused by axes, falling objects, and those listed under miscellaneous. On the other hand, there were 9 plane accident cases but only 2 planes involved. On June 29th, 1950, a plane with the pilot and 3 passengers failed at the take-off and crash landed in the bush. The injuries in this case were only slight. An unfortunate plane crash occurred on September 7th, 1950, when the plane piloted by S. Hutnick, and containing four passengers, crashed near Temagami and all the occupants of the plane were killed. This has necessitated the opening of three new pension claims as three of the plane occupants left dependents. Five new pensions for the fiscal year 1950-51 were started with one former pension being discontinued. The pension costs have increased by \$1700.00 which is consistent with the increase in number of pensions.

Although the amount recoverable from Department of Public Works was \$595.85, the Workmen's Compensation Board credited us with a refund of \$580.51 for the Kotimaa claim, which is now being charged direct to Public Works. Therefore, the balance recoverable from Public Works is shown as \$15.34.

FIGURE NO. 5

### TREND IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COSTS PREPARED FROM TOTALS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS 1941-42 TO 1950-51

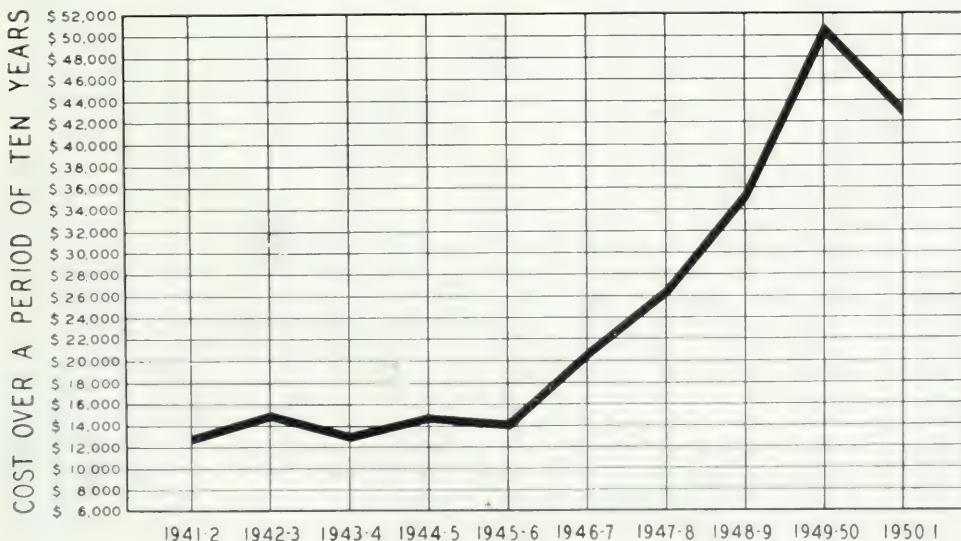


TABLE NO. 10  
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REPORT  
SUMMARY

YEAR	TOTAL COST	NO. OF CLAIMS	AVERAGE NO. OF EMPLOYEES DURING PEAK SEASON OF JULY AND AUGUST	AVERAGE FOR YEAR	ACCIDENT RATE PER YEAR %
1941-42	\$ 13,755.68	130	1,835		
1942-43	14,581.84	103	3,095	1,822	5.65
1943-44	12,850.33	98	2,126	1,589	6.16
1944-45	14,540.02	120	3,382	1,969	6.09
1945-46	14,248.76	129	2,960	1,784	7.23
1946-47	21,560.24	182	3,466	2,366	7.69
1947-48	27,189.07	328	3,547	2,835	11.57
1948-49	35,989.21	494	4,770 June & July	2,923	16.90
1949-50	50,929.11	501	4,359	2,923	17.14
1950-51	43,950.68	394	3,356	2,925	13.47
	\$249,594.94	2,479			

*The above figures do not include W.C.B. Administrative Costs.*

*Public Relations Officer giving talk to school children.*



TABLE No. 11  
COMPARISON OF COSTS  
FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

YEAR ENDING	MEDICAL, COMPENSATION AND PENSION COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ASSESSED BY W.C.B.	NO. OF CLAIMS
March 31, 1948	\$27,189.07	\$1,045.50	328
March 31, 1949	35,989.21	1,347.00	494
Plus Admin. Costs	1,347.00		
NET COSTS	37,336.21		
Less Public Works	257.24		
TOTAL COSTS	37,078.97		
March 31, 1950	50,929.11	2,044.50	501
Less Public Works	719.66		
NET COSTS	50,209.45		
Plus Admin. Costs	2,044.50		
TOTAL COSTS	52,253.95		
March 31, 1951	43,950.68	2,337.00	394
Less Public Works	15.34	(595.85 - 580.51 refund on Kotimaa claim)	
NET COSTS	43,935.34		
Plus Admin. Costs	2,337.00		
TOTAL COSTS	46,272.34		

TABLE No. 12  
BREAK-DOWN OF CLAIMS  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950-51 BY CAUSES

CAUSE	NO.	%	COST	%
Falls	81	20.6	\$ 9,050.66	38.50
Axe	55	13.8	2,034.68	8.70
Cutting Tools				
Chisels, Knives, Saws, etc.	25	6.4	1,099.38	4.24
Falling Objects	16	4.1	1,056.36	4.48
Eye Injuries	27	6.8	310.06	1.32
Poison (Insect and Plants)	16	4.1	552.79	2.35
Burns	6	1.6	145.35	.62
Stepping on Nails	5	1.2	23.00	.10
Car Accidents	10	2.6	1,209.51	5.13
Electric Shock (lightning)			25.25	.11
Miscellaneous				
Bruises, Scratches, Slivers, Strains, Sprains, etc.	124	31.6	4,986.54	21.21
Drownings	1	.2	197.40	.84
Motor Car Trailer			80.00	.34
Plane Accidents	9	2.3	1,569.00	6.71
Heart Attack	1	.2	3.00	.02
Sunstroke	1	.2	3.50	.02
Missing				
Scoot Accident			7.50	.04
Animal Bites	1	.2		
Frostbite	4	1.0	8.00	.04
Infection	9	2.3	354.85	1.51
Heat Prostration				
Hernia	3	.8	876.58	3.72
TOTALS	394	100.0	\$23,593.41	100.00

Cost of accidents sustained previous to fiscal period 1950-51	\$ 7,129.53
Cost of accidents sustained during fiscal period 1950-51	16,463.88

<b>TOTAL COST</b>	\$23,593.41
-------------------	-------------

Total Cost includes Compensation and Medical Aid but not Pensions.

Compensation and Medical Aid	\$23,593.41
Pensions and Medical Aid	20,357.27
Total Cost for year	\$43,950.68
Less Public Works ..	15.34
	(595.85- 580.51)
Net Cost ..	43,935.34
Plus Administrative Costs	2,337.00
	refund on Kotimaa claim)
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$46,272.34</b>

TABLE NO. 13

## PENSIONS

## AMOUNTS PAID BY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1949, TO MARCH 31, 1950

NO. OF CURRENT PENSIONS	WIDOWS	CHILDREN	MOTHERS	PENSION	MEDICAL AID
30	16	13	1	\$17,734.18	\$890.41

Total Cost of Pensions \$18,633.59

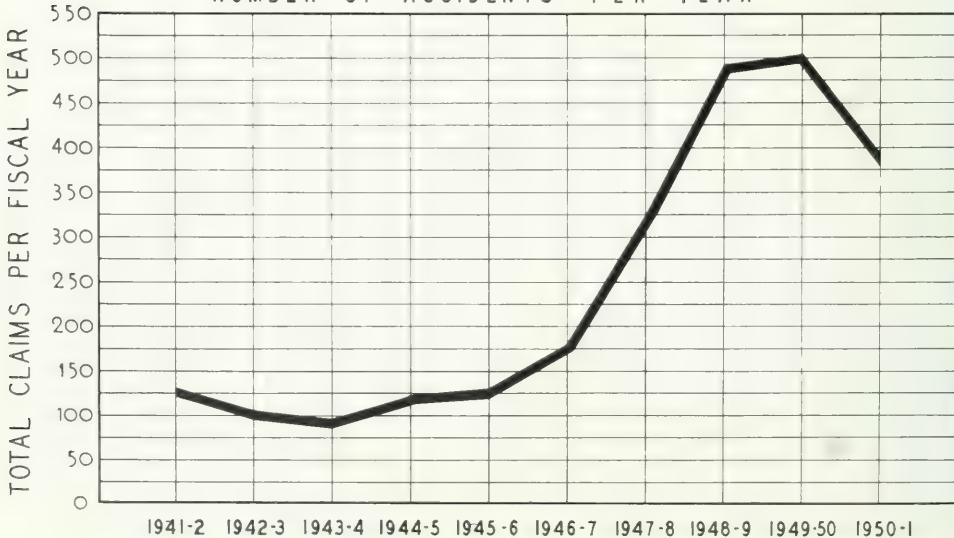
FIGURE NO. 6

## TREND IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CLAIMS

PREPARED FROM TOTAL CLAIMS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

1941-42 TO 1950-51

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS PER YEAR



**TABLE No. 14**  
**AMOUNTS PAID BY THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD**  
**DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1950 TO MARCH 31, 1951**

NO. OF CURRENT PENSIONS	WIDOWS	CHILDREN	MOTHERS	PENSION	MEDICAL AID
43	18	17	1	\$17,715.25	\$2,642.02

Total Cost of Pensions \$20,357.27  
 Total Cost of Pensions for the above two years \$38,990.86

**TABLE No. 15**  
**PENSIONS**  
**CURRENT PENSIONS**

YEAR	NO.	WIDOWS	CHILDREN	MOTHERS
1920	1	1		
1924	1			
1925	1			
1930	1			
1934	1			
1935	1			
1936	2	2	3	
1937	1		3	
1938	2			
1940	3			
1941	1			
1943	1			
1944	2			
1945	4	3		
1946	3	1		1
1947	4	1		
1948	5	4	5	
1949	4	2		
1950	5	4	5	
	43	18	17	1

Amounts paid between April 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951

Pensions	\$17,715.25
Medical Aid	2,642.02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$20,357.27</b>

**TABLE No. 16**  
**LIST OF NEW PENSIONS**  
**DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1950-51**

NAME	YEAR OF ORIGIN	WIDOWS	MOTHERS	CHILDREN	TOTAL PAID PER MONTH
Mrs. W. Geddis	1950	1		1	\$62.00
Mrs. S. Hutmick	1950	1		2	74.00
Mrs. Wm. Nye	1950	1			50.00
Mrs. C. Tyrrel	1950	1		2	74.00
J. Brownlee	1950				10.75

FIGURE NO. 7

**PERCENTAGE OF STAFF INVOLVED  
IN COMPENSABLE ACCIDENTS ANNUALLY  
OVER A PERIOD OF THE LAST NINE YEARS  
1942-43 TO 1950-51**

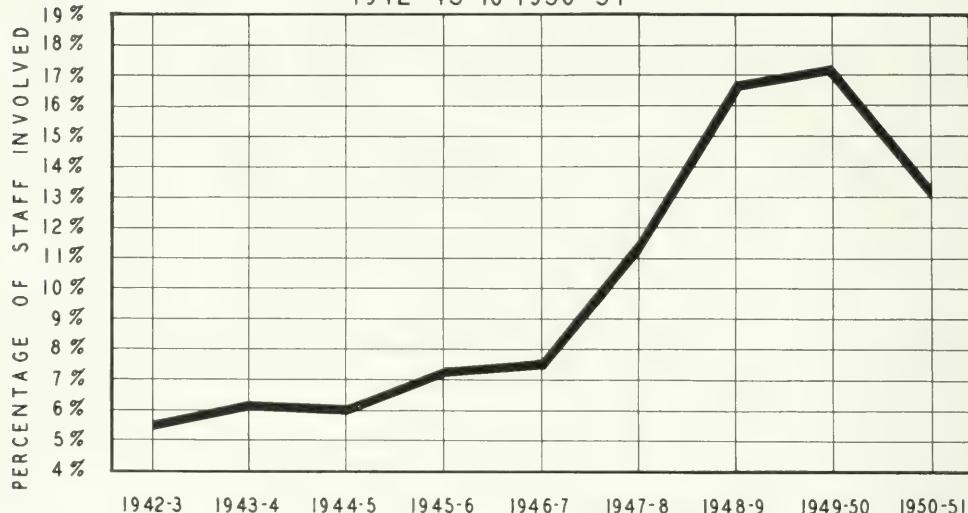


FIGURE NO. 8

**TREND IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CLAIMS  
PREPARED FROM AVERAGE FIGURES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS  
1941-42 TO 1950-51**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS SHOWING INCIDENCE BY MONTH

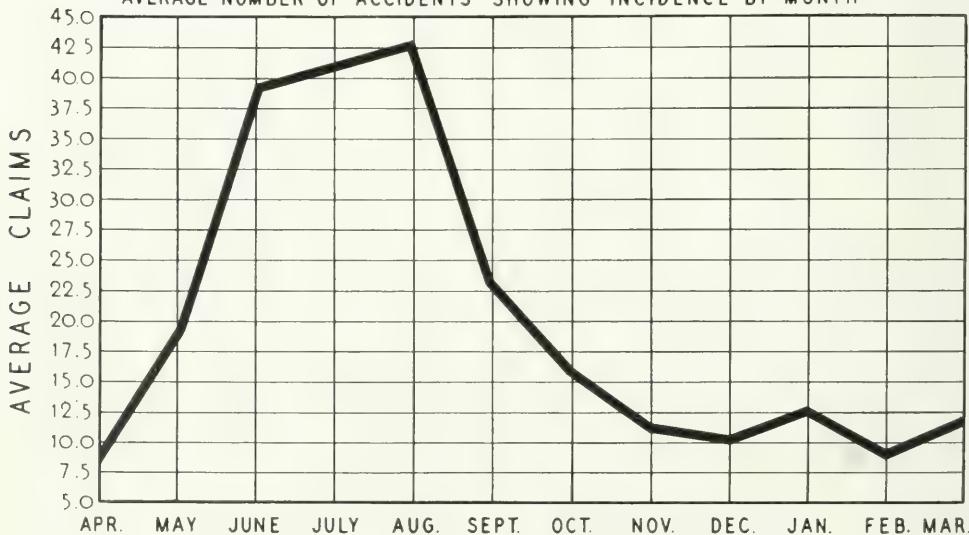


TABLE No. 17  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS MADE TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1949-50

APRIL No.	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
10	3,8	33	6,6	50	9,9	88	17,6	127	25,3	46	9,2	32	6,4	25	5,0	15	3,0	26	5,2	21	4,2	19	3,8

## ABOVE

Total No. of Accidents	501	Total No. of Accidents	394
Total Cost	\$32,295.52	Total Cost	\$23,593.41
- Current		- Current	
- Pensions	17,734.18	- Pensions	17,775.25
- Pensions med. aid	899.41	- Pensions med. aid	2,642.02
TOTAL	\$30,929.11	TOTAL	\$43,950.68
Less Public Works	719.66	Less Public Works	15.34
		(503,855.580.51 refund on Kotima claim)	
Net Costs	\$30,209.45	Net Costs	\$43,935.34
(Administrative) Plus Costs	2,044.50	(Administrative) Plus Costs	2,337.00
TOTAL	\$32,253.95	TOTAL	\$46,272.34

TABLE No. 18  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS MADE TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

APRIL No.	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
10	4,8	30	7,6	41	10,4	60	15,2	58	15,0	42	10,6	43	10,9	19	4,8	17	4,3	23	5,8	17	4,3	25	6,3

TABLE No. 19  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS MADE TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD  
TEN YEAR PERIOD FISCAL YEARS 1941-42 TO 1950-51

FISCAL YEAR	APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		TOTAL CLAIMS		COSTS
	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>	NO.	C <sub>4</sub>			
1941-42 . . . . .	5	3.8	18	13.8	25	19.3	15	11.5	23	17.7	14	10.8	4	3.1	13	10.0	4	3.1	6	4.6	0	0.0	3	2.3	130	\$13,755.68	
1942-43 . . . . .	4	3.9	9	8.7	13	12.6	20	19.4	18	17.5	12	11.7	3	2.9	4	3.9	9	8.7	4	3.9	4	3.9	103	14,581.84			
1943-44 . . . . .	3	3.0	6	6.1	9	9.2	20	20.4	13	13.3	19	19.4	8	8.2	5	5.1	2	2.0	4	4.1	5	5.1	4	4.1	98	12,850.33	
1944-45 . . . . .	2	1.7	13	10.8	17	14.2	25	20.8	28	23.3	8	6.7	7	5.8	2	1.7	2	1.7	6	5.0	3	2.5	7	5.8	120	14,540.02	
1945-46 . . . . .	8	6.4	15	12.0	13	10.4	24	19.0	24	19.0	8	6.4	6	4.8	6	4.8	4	3.2	7	5.4	7	5.4	4	3.2	126	14,248.76	
1946-47 . . . . .	7	3.9	19	10.6	22	12.2	33	18.3	28	15.6	14	7.8	9	5.0	12	6.7	11	6.1	9	5.0	8	4.4	8	4.4	180	21,560.24	
1947-48 . . . . .	11	3.4	22	6.7	42	12.8	54	18.0	69	21.0	33	10.1	23	7.0	9	2.7	18	5.5	15	4.6	9	2.7	18	5.5	328	27,189.07	
1948-49 . . . . .	13	2.8	30	6.1	159	32.2	71	14.4	38	7.7	42	8.5	26	5.3	22	4.4	25	5.0	22	4.4	16	3.2	30	6.0	494	35,848.21*	
1949-50 . . . . .	19	3.8	33	6.6	50	9.9	88	17.6	127	25.3	46	9.2	32	6.4	25	4.9	15	2.9	26	5.2	21	4.2	19	3.9	501	50,929.11*	
1950-51 . . . . .	19	4.8	30	7.6	41	10.4	60	15.2	58	15.0	42	10.6	43	10.9	19	4.8	17	4.3	23	5.8	17	4.3	25	6.3	394	43,950.68*	
TOTALS . . . . .	91	3.7	195	7.9	39	15.8	415	16.8	426	17.3	238	9.7	161	6.5	116	4.7	102	4.1	127	5.2	90	3.3	122	5.0	2,474		

\* See breakdown

TABLE No. 20  
LIST OF CURRENT PENSIONS  
FOR THE PERIOD 1950-51

NAMES	WIDOWS	CHILDREN	MOTHERS	COST OF PENSION PAID		YEAR OF ORIGIN OF PENSION
				PER MONTH	PER MONTH	
Mrs. M. Albright.....			1	\$ 20.00		1946
G. Bolduc.....				5.00		1949
W. F. Brown.....				7.50		1944
Mrs. N. Brown.....	1			50.00		1920
John Brownlee.....				10.75		1950
Mrs. E. A. Buckland.....	1	1		62.00		1948
E. C. Burton.....				24.00		1925
Mrs. F. O. Chappel.....	1			50.00		1949
Mrs. D. Carlson.....			1	12.00		1947
Mrs. C. Deacon.....	1			50.00		1947
Mrs. J. L. Depencier.....	1			50.00		1945
Mrs. Rose Faubert.....	1			50.00		1945
Mrs. Wm. Geddis.....	1	1		62.00		1950
A. F. Grant.....				88.25		1938
R. J. Henderson.....				12.25		1947
C. Hurd.....				17.75		1946
Mrs. S. Hutnick.....	1	2		74.00		1950
Mrs. P. A. Hutton.....	1			50.00		1946
A. T. Jackson.....				55.50		1949
D. Leprett.....				12.00		1934
Jas. Maltby.....				5.50		1938
Mrs. Cora Maydanuk.....			3 (1 child was discontinued in May, 1950)	36.00		1937
G. McAinsh.....				16.25		1941
Mrs. C. McFarland.....	1			50.00		1945
H. F. McMinn.....				19.25		1947
M. Mulvihill.....				7.25		1944
T. Naveau.....				7.75		1945
Mrs. W. T. Nye.....	1			50.00		1950
T. O'Brien.....				11.00		1940
J. Paquette.....				9.75		1943
Mrs. R. G. Reid.....	1	3		86.00		1936
Mrs. R. Retty.....	1			50.00		1948
Wm. Sanders.....				10.00		1924
Wm. Shoup.....				13.75		1940
Mrs. A. Stanfield.....	1			50.00		1949
Mrs. J. M. Stevens.....	1			50.00		1936
P. Sullivan.....				50.00		1930
Wm. H. Trickett.....				13.75		1948
L. J. Turner.....				6.50		1935
Mrs. C. Tyrrel.....	1	2		74.00		1950
Mrs. H. W. Westaway.....	1			50.00		1948
Mrs. R. Wilcox.....	1	4		98.00		1948
G. J. Wrigglesworth.....				53.25		1940
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$1,581.00</b>		

## TRAINING

## HEAD OFFICE STAFF COURSE

During the year another Head Office Staff Course was conducted and attended by 32 of the Department's personnel representing all the districts in the

Province and several of the Head Office staff. Instruction was given by the following Divisions: Operation and Personnel, Law, Accounts, Land and Recreational Areas, Timber Management, Forest Protection, Fish and Wildlife, Surveys and Engineering and Research, and where applicable, those attending were handed charts, manuals and copies of Acts. From comments of the personnel attending, they obtained through the instruction, a better and broader knowledge of the operation of the Divisions in which they were instructed.

#### MECHANICAL TRAINING

To assist in the care and maintenance of our mechanical equipment 20 employees were sent to a training school operated by the Outboard Marine Motor Company at Peterborough and received instruction on outboard motors and fire pumps. The instruction was of excellent value to our men and they derived knowledge of this equipment which could only be obtained at the factory.

One man was sent to the Crothers Diesel plant to receive instruction about Diesel engines. He is now stationed at a centre where repairs are made on the job by the mechanic or forwarded to a central point thereby decreasing the "lost time" factor.

Of our supervisory staff 10 men from the field attended a course on Motor Vehicle Maintenance and 12 a course on Fleet Supervisors. These courses were conducted by the Safety Division of the University of Toronto and lectures were delivered to the students, by key personnel of various automotive manufacturing companies from whom valuable knowledge was obtained.

#### RANGER SCHOOL

The Ranger School is functioning to capacity and with the 42 graduates this year the total number of students having attended and graduated is 237.

#### SCALING SCHOOLS

With the holding of scaling schools at Carnarvon and Sault Ste. Marie this year there are now 320 fully licensed scalers and 23 licensed to scale pulpwood. The holders of "pulp" licences have an opportunity of trying for full licences at a later date. Other scalers' schools will be conducted during the year.

#### PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

A course was instituted whereby a candidate seeking employment as a Conservation Officer was brought to Head Office and given instruction and training prior to appointment and allocation. This was the first pre-service training undertaken by the Department. The results were most gratifying with 11 candidates attending.

#### SAFETY AND TRAINING

As a safety and training officer was appointed late in the year we are now working on Instruction courses and safety measures to be carried out during the coming year. Figures compiled from statistics at hand show that there are

- 450 trained in Job Instruction Training
- 30 trained in Job Relations Training
- 1 trained in Job Methods Training



*Junior Rangers working on a summer communication project.*

There are also

- 254 holding St. John's Ambulance Association Certificates
- 30 holding St. John's Ambulance Association Vouchers
- 2 holding St. John's Ambulance Association Medallions

During the District Foresters' conference a trip was arranged through the courtesy of the Workmen's Compensation Board so that the District Foresters and several Head Office personnel were privileged to visit the W.C.B. convalescent centre at Malton and to see at first hand how industrial casualties are rehabilitated and prepared for re-employment after treatment.

## OFFICE MANAGEMENT SECTION

### 1. LOCATING, PURCHASING AND EXPEDITING OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES:

During the year, very little difficulty was experienced in securing equipment and supplies. In most cases, Departmental requirements were met by immediate delivery. In cases where stocks on hand did not permit of immediate delivery, delays were not as prolonged as during other post-war years. As the months passed, it became apparent that a shortage of steel was developing and that steel equipment would soon be difficult to secure. With this in mind, a survey of Departmental needs for the next fiscal year was made, and filing cabinets, map cabinets, and other steel equipment ordered in time to ensure delivery before conditions became more critical. All types of metals became much more difficult to procure toward the close of the year.

### 2. DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES:

In spite of the lack of adequate storage space, an increase was noted in the weight and number of shipments, of supplies and equipment to field offices, as compared with previous years.

Express and freight shipments reached a total of over 170 tons gross, consisting of about 12,500 parcels, cartons, and crates. In addition to this, 29,300 pamphlets including the Department's magazine "Sylva," were enclosed in envelopes and mailed; 75,000 circulars, including the weekly news release were collated, folded and mailed. Licences prepared and shipped rose to a total of 802,900 contained in 10,210 separate orders or shipments.

### 3. STAFF UNIFORMS:

Generally speaking, no major changes were made in the uniform equipment issued to qualified personnel, with the exception of the purchase of light-weight summer caps. These are made of the same material as the summer uniform and should not only add to the appearance of the uniform, but give the wearer a considerable amount of added comfort.

Through the use of laboratory tests in selecting materials, and experience gained over the years, the uniform equipment as issued at present is of high quality and good appearance.

The total number of personnel now equipped with uniforms is 520 and the administrative duties such as purchasing, issuing, replacing, and recording have increased with the number of personnel equipped.

**4. DUPLICATING, PRINTING, DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER:**

Production of Departmental forms, pamphlets, reports and other printed matter that could be handled by either the Multilith or Mimeograph process was increased during the year. This increase was achieved despite the lack of adequate space and the fact that, for most of the time, a shortage of trained staff existed.

The total impressions for the various processes were as follows:

Multilith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,474,550
Mimeograph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773,271

These figures show an increase of 541,500 impressions for the Multilith and 265,100 for the Mimeograph over the previous year.

In preparation of work for the printing room, the Vari-typer operator prepared 288 photographic drafts for new negatives, 62 paper plates as well as numerous stencils and many alterations to negatives.

**5. SERVICING AND SPACE ADJUSTMENTS:**

Servicing might be generally defined as the effort expended by this section in seeing that office machinery and equipment is kept in good working order, organizing the moving of furniture and equipment when necessary and in doing or supervising the numerous small but time-consuming jobs required to keep the equipment functioning smoothly. All requests for such service have been carried out to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Due to the lack of any available space, little has been done with regard to space adjustments.

**6. CONFERENCES:**

Considerable difficulty was encountered in securing suitable accommodation for the conferences, meetings, and classes that were held during the year, and on a number of occasions, it was necessary to rent meeting rooms from outside sources. This condition is caused by the lack of sufficient conference-room space within the Buildings.

**7. PROPERTIES, LEASING, ETC.:**

The leasing of premises for Departmental use is to be taken over by the Department of Public Works, and arrangements were made to turn all existing leases over to them as of April 1, 1951.

This action does not relieve this section of any of its responsibility, nor does it lessen the work involved, but it does centralize the work of preparing leases and payment of rentals so that a standard throughout the province can be maintained.

During the current year, the following projects were carried out, with regard to District Offices:

- New premises leased—3
- New premises purchased—1
- Additions to present offices leased—2
- Renewals of leases—4
- Extensions to leases—2

## 8. RECORDS OFFICE:

In the records office, the lack of sufficient space is acute as in all other sections of the Division and the Department as a whole. To make room for new files each year a large number of the older files have to be moved to the storage vault at Maple. While these older files are not in use continually, they are required from time to time, and it is necessary to send messengers for various files quite frequently. There is also a shortage of staff in this section, and as the juniors are also used as messengers for the Department, it has been difficult to maintain good service at all times.

## INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

### ORGANIZATION

The Information and Education Section is divided into two co-operative units with a Supervisor in charge of Information and a Supervisor responsible for Education.

Its over-all purpose is to stimulate public interest in, understanding of, and support for the main objective of the Department, which is to protect from depletion and bring about the full development and utilization of the natural resources under its administration, in the best interests of all the people of Ontario.

## EDUCATION SECTION

### VISUAL EDUCATION

The film "Out of the Smoke" was completed by the end of the year 1950 and copies were distributed to all District offices. This film depicts the salvage operations which were undertaken by the Department following the Mississagi-Chapleau Fire of 1948. During the year 1950-51 the following films were added to our library for use of both Head Office and field personnel:

Trees are a Crop	Management of Men on the Fire Line
Shotgun Shooting and How	Then It Happened
Green Harvest	Accidents Don't Happen
Loon's Necklace	Gun Dogs
Rape of the Earth	Shadows in the Stream
Look to the Forest	Sharp Eyes
Just a Bunch of Tools	Spearheads in the Sky
Use of the Forest	

### EXHIBITS

An important part of the Department's public appeal is carried on across the Province by exhibits, displays and floats. Of the total (64 during the year), ten of these are of major proportions including nationally known exhibitions. Displays at these major exhibits cover a total of over 60,000 square feet of displays.

During the year there were:

Major exhibits .....	10
Sportsmen's Shows .....	6
Larger county fairs .....	18
Smaller fairs and floats .....	34
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>64</b>

### LECTURE TOURS

Prior to April 1st, 1950, the public relations work of the Department was carried on with one Departmental representative doing the work for each Region. In an effort to intensify this work on a broad scale, the senior field officers of each District were given the responsibility of carrying out the public relations activities,

attending meetings and exhibits as speakers and showing the various films depicting the activities of the Department. With the number of Divisional officers at Head Office doing this same work, this means a matter of two hundred officers contacting and speaking to the public instead of the original seven or eight.

In order to assist in this work, each District has been equipped with a 16 mm. sound projector, a 35 mm. slide projector, films and screens during the past year. Besides these officers working for the Department, we also have a force of approximately two hundred Conservation Officers who, along with their normal duties, attend all exhibits and often visit schools and private groups to discuss with them the problems of protection regarding fish and game conservation.

At the same time the Canadian Forestry Association's Ontario Branch was partially subsidized by this Department to the extent of \$4000 and two trucks with complete lecture tour equipment. This nationally known organization took up the lecture tour work in the schools with vigour and a summary of their tours appears as an appendix to the Department tours listed below.

The following table shows a summary of lecture tours for the period April 1st, 1950 to March 31st, 1951.

TABLE NO. 21

REGION AND DISTRICT	SCHOOL MEETINGS		PUBLIC MEETINGS		TOTAL	
	NO.	ATTENDANCE	NO.	ATTENDANCE	NO.	ATTENDANCE
<b>WESTERN</b>						
Kenora						
Fort Frances						
Sioux Lookout	1	52	2	50	3	102
<b>MID-WESTERN</b>						
Port Arthur	195	16,628	96	5,702	201	22,330
Geraldton	11	962	3	206	14	1,168
<b>CENTRAL</b>						
Sault Ste. Marie	29	8,707	55	5,996	84	14,703
Sudbury	3	255	21	1,343	24	1,598
Chapleau	15	1,888	15	737	30	2,625
Gogama	4	333	9	513	13	846
North Bay	10	930	39	2,936	49	3,866
White River	1	80	3	68	4	148
<b>NORTHERN</b>						
Kapuskasing			11	1,545	11	1,545
Cochrane						
Temiskaming	4	620	17	1,313	21	1,933
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL</b>						
Parry Sound	92	3,708	67	3,847	159	7,555
Algonquin Park	3	180	12	1,437	15	1,617
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN</b>						
Rideau	42	8,353	107	10,428	149	18,781
Quinte	7	1,213	27	2,941	34	4,154
Trent	9	910	37	2,403	46	3,313
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN</b>						
Lake Simcoe	186	23,801	210	20,954	306	44,755
Lake Huron	37	4,694	62	4,864	99	9,558
Lake Erie	26	7,097	120	8,567	146	15,664
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>80,411</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>75,850</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>156,261</b>

C.F.A. MEETINGS for the year 1951.

LECTURES—1241

ATTENDANCE—128,152

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Cameras are supplied to all Divisions and District Offices for record purposes.

Two professional photographers cover the procuring of activity photographs which are used for all departmental publications, in Sylva, and for distribution to newspapers and periodicals (news and technical), across the Province.

A complete cross-indexed filing system is maintained for all photographs. Photographs are indexed under each Divisional activity.

In the year 1949 over 13,000 8 x 10 prints were processed in this section. In 1950 this was nearly doubled with 25,000 prints being turned out.

This section has also undertaken the cataloguing of 35 mm. film slides for use in the public relations activities of the Department.

16 mm. colour motion films are being produced, the first one—completely photographed by Department personnel—being "Out of the Smoke", issued in 1950.

## INFORMATION SECTION

### PUBLICATIONS

During the year under review a vacancy in the staff handling publications slowed up the work of production. Despite the handicap, however, the following publications were completed.

Minister's Annual Report—(Booklet)  
Six Issues Departmental Magazine—(Booklet)  
Planning for Tree Planting—(Booklet)  
Care and Planting of Trees—(Booklet)  
Lands for Settlement—(Booklet)  
Reforestation and Woodlot Management—  
(Booklet)

Game and Fisheries Act—(Booklet)  
Three Manuals Timber Management—  
(Booklets)  
Administrative Division Chart—(Chart)  
Timber Management in Ontario—(Booklet)  
Statutes Administered by the Department—  
29 Acts—(Loose-leaf volume)

The following publications are in some stage of preparation or revision:

Ontario Forest Atlas  
Lefax Statistics  
Reports by Professor Matthews  
Revised Administrative Acts  
Forest Protection Booklet

Wildlife Booklet  
Two Manuals of Timber Management  
One issue of the Department's Magazine  
Minister's Annual Report

### PUBLICITY

The term publicity is used here to describe that part of the work by means of which the public is kept informed concerning departmental administration and educated through such media as the press, outside publications, radio, exhibits, and signs and posters. Activities during the year were as follows:

### PRESS

The Weekly News Release known as "Conservation Corner" was issued regularly every week to all of the newspapers in the Province, as well as to Radio Stations, Outdoor Writers, Game and Fish Protective Associations and a miscellaneous list of interested conservationists and house organs. It approximates 2,000 words per

issue and consists, for the most part, of reports on departmental activities, changes in the Acts, particularly the Game and Fisheries Act, open seasons for hunting, fishing and trapping and conservational appeals for the protection of the resources.

Our records show that it is serving a most useful purpose and its acceptability rating has considerably increased. The average weekly column space being used by newspapers throughout the Province is now from eight hundred to one thousand column inches or approximately forty to fifty full news columns.

In addition to the regular News Release some twenty-nine press releases on matters of more or less urgency were issued to the metropolitan dailies and wire services. The Section clipping file now totals three hundred and two individual files with an estimated twenty thousand clippings per year.

#### ARTICLES

A number of articles were provided to newspapers issuing special editions, and considerable assistance given to writers seeking information for feature articles.

#### RADIO

The Information Section prepared three long radio scripts and provided material for a number of short scripts and announcements. In addition a great deal of coverage was provided by radio stations throughout the Province as a result of the regular news service.

#### PHOTO RELEASES

During the year some fourteen photo release stories, with an average of seven photographs per release, were prepared and issued to the press.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

Copy was supplied for forty-three paid Display Advertisements in magazines and newspapers during the year. They varied from one-quarter page to full page advertisements, mostly in black and white with art work or photos. Each stressed the need for public co-operation in preventing forest fires and conserving the resources.

Administrative advertisements to the number of one hundred and twenty-seven were also inserted in newspapers throughout the Province.

#### POSTERS AND SIGNS

The distribution of posters and signs to district offices was continued and the following posters reprinted:

Extract Game and Fisheries Act  
Forest Fires Are Caused By—  
Look Before You Leave  
Notice—this is the property of—

Notice to Settlers  
Prevent Forest Fires (2)  
This Forest Area Closed  
Trees for Tomorrow

#### MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICITY MATERIALS

Available supplies of pencils, rulers, and whetstones, each of them bearing a conservation appeal, were distributed to organized groups in large numbers.

## CORRESPONDENCE

An average of six hundred routine requests for information or publications was handled monthly. These are in addition to a fairly large number of (personal and written) requests for information requiring considerable research or special attention.

## PERSONAL ENQUIRIES

The section also handled a large number of telephone calls daily and interviewed a considerable number of callers seeking first hand information or publications.

TABLE NO. 22

## LIST OF DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION

## ACCOUNTS

Accounting for Logging Operations.

## AIR SERVICE

Wings Over the Bush.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations  
Extracts from the Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations (posters).

Game Birds Need Cover on Your Farm.

Alternate Closure of Lakes in Algonquin Park.

Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.

Prairie Chickens in Ontario.

Fluctuations in Populations.

The Cormorant in Ontario.

Registered Traplines (Mimeographed).

A Survey of the Aquatic Vegetation on Whitewater (Mimeographed).

Description of Wisconsin Pheasant Release (Mimeographed).

Care and Handling of Pheasant Chicks (Mimeographed).

Winter Feeding of Pheasant Chicks (Mimeographed).

Advance Report on Wildlife Conditions in Lambton County (Mimeographed).

Report on Wildlife Survey in Durham County (Mimeographed)

## FOREST PROTECTION

Forest Fires Prevention Act and Regulations.

Yes, We Fight Forest Fires.

Forest Protection Manual.

## LANDS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

Lands for Settlement in Ontario.

Summer Resort Lands in Ontario.

The Natural History of Algonquin Park.

Algonquin Provincial Park.

Rondeau Provincial Park.

Come to Quetico.

Parry Sound Forest District.

Sault Ste. Marie Forest District.

Sudbury Forest District.

Kenora Forest District.

Fort Frances Forest District.

North Bay Forest District.

Cottage Sites on Crown Lands.

## REFORESTATION

Know Your Forest Trees.

Reforestation and Woodlot Management.

Planning for Tree Planting.

Care and Planting of Forest Trees.

Forest Trees of Ontario.

The Farm Woodlot.

Forest Tree Planting.

Reforestation in Ontario.

## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING

List of Geographical Townships in Ontario.

List of Water Powers in Ontario.

List of Lithographed Maps and Plans.

Aerial Surveys in Ontario.

Ontario Surveys and the Land Surveyor.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Procedure to Obtain Authority to Cut

Timber on Crown Lands.

System of Forest Cropping.

Manual of Scaling Instructions.

Timber Management Manual—Part I—Legislation.

Timber Management Manual—Supplement to Part I.

Timber Management Manual—Part II—Timber Estimating (Field Work).

Timber Management Manual—Part III—Timber Estimating (Compilations).

Timber Management Manual—Part IV—Timber Markings for Special Cutting Operations.

Timber Management Manual—Part V—Methods of Stumpage Appraisal.

Timber Management Manual—Complete Set comprised of five parts.

Crown Timber Regulations.

**GENERAL**

Algonquin Story.  
Administrative Chart.  
Annual Report of Minister of Lands and  
Forests.  
Bibliography of Canadian Biological  
Publication 1946.  
Building with Mud.  
Complete set of 29 Acts Administered by  
Department—Loose-leaf with leather  
binder or without binder.

Law Enforcement Guide and Related  
Subjects.  
Definitions of Important Branches of  
Forestry.  
Forest Spraying and Some Effects of DDT.  
Glacial Pot Hole Area, Durham County.  
Indians of Ontario.  
Ontario Forest Atlas.  
The History and Status of Forestry in  
Ontario.  
SYLVA, The Lands and Forests Review,  
six times per year.





# Division of Reforestation



## DIVISION OF REFORESTATION

### EXTENSION FORESTRY

The increased staff of Zone Foresters has made it possible to complete a survey of markets for woodlot products. Local market directories have been supplied to each District, and a general directory is retained in Head Office.

A high percentage of private planting sites, and many private woodlots, were inspected. A favourable response to this service was received from landowners.

A survey of survival in private plantations was completed. Survival of some species was low. This emphasizes the importance of the policy of inspecting private planting sites.

### NURSERIES

Development of the new nursery areas at Saint Williams, Midhurst and Orono continues. The use of chemicals for the purpose of weeding seed beds and transplant beds was initiated, and in general gave promise of reduced costs on this operation.

*Trees of a Department planting at St. Williams.*



## MUNICIPAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

The area of Authority and Municipal Forests under Agreement increased this year by 8,837.02 acres, to 75,628.97 acres. Working plans for woodlots, with the resultant cut regulation figures, were completed for six County Forests.

In addition to other products, over 1,500 cords of pulpwood were sold from Municipal Forests under Agreement.

## TREE DISTRIBUTION

The following tables furnish details.

SUMMARY OF TREES DISTRIBUTED  
1950 (JULY 1, 1949 TO JUNE 30, 1950)

	TOTAL SHIPMENTS	CONIFERS	HARDWOODS	TOTAL TREES
PRIVATE LANDS:				
Reforestation and Windbreaks.....	8,019	11,304,537	1,365,099	12,669,636
School Children.....	11	51,055	3,096	54,151
SEMI-PUBLIC PROPERTIES.....	137	218,452	54,516	272,968

*Continued on Next Page*

*Mechanical Tree planters in operation at Midhurst.*



	TOTAL SHIPMENTS	CONIFERS	HARDWOODS	TOTAL TREES
<b>MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES:</b>				
Municipal Forests.....	113	2,776,775	239,425	3,016,200
Forest Plantations.....	56	316,885	27,046	343,931
Roads.....	33	195,525	3,975	199,500
School Demonstration Plots.....	97	67,741	14,229	81,970
Conservation Authorities.....	19	403,200	79,400	482,600
Sundry.....	17	13,355	11,220	24,575
<b>PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS:</b>				
Lands and Forests.....	42	1,026,205	20,905	1,047,110
Highways.....	8	48,000	30,050	78,050
Commissions.....	0	155,900	64,450	220,350
Sundry.....	23	60,460	8,350	68,810
<b>DOMINION CROWN LANDS.....</b>				
SUB-TOTALS.....	8,610	16,777,097	2,013,226	18,790,323
<b>EXTRANEous</b>				
TOTALS.....	40	160,439	77,045	237,484
TOTALS.....	8,650	16,937,536	2,090,271	19,027,807

*Water sprayers in action over seedling beds at Orono.*

## NUMBER OF TREES DISTRIBUTED EACH YEAR — 1941-1950

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Conifers	10,946,196	6,480,743	8,434,371	0,232,205	0,610,424	11,532,856	10,026,943	11,402,435	15,816,796	16,947,536
Hardwoods	2,327,438	1,621,904	1,896,198	1,767,174	1,031,557	1,642,719	1,642,590	1,647,341	1,884,174	2,090,271
Cuttings	2,37,665	200,540	192,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13,511,200	11,803,187	10,522,917	10,999,379	11,280,981	13,175,575	12,269,533	13,049,776	17,700,970	19,027,807

## COUNTY FORESTS

MARCH 31, 1951

Bruce	13,628.75	acres
Dufferin	1,707	acres
Durham and Northumberland	4,305	acres
Grey	4,406.75	acres
Laurek	2,100	acres
Leeds and Grenville	3,704.60	acres
Ontario	1,353	acres
Prescott and Russell	17,269.77	acres
Simcoe	11,113.5	acres
Victoria	5,004.50	acres
York	3,354.99	acres
	68,997.97	acres

## CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

Granaraska	4,997	acres
Upper Thames	1,634	acres
	6,631	acres
Total under Agreement	75,628.97	acres



Counting pelleted seed at reforestation seed plant at Angus.

**TREES DISTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE LANDOWNERS**  
 (JULY 1, 1949 TO JUNE 30, 1950)

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	APPLICANTS	CONIFERS	HARDWOODS	TOTALS
Algoma.....	36	45,830	1,206	47,036
Brant.....	172	189,601	34,095	223,696
Bruce.....	189	165,650	23,098	188,748
Carleton.....	96	69,490	9,429	78,919
Cochrane.....	7	7,750	200	7,950
Dufferin.....	103	238,880	16,429	255,309
Dundas.....	17	32,025	6,625	38,650
Durham.....	237	1,146,158	30,286	1,176,444
Elgin.....	222	318,236	51,838	370,074
Essex.....	128	92,389	17,414	109,803
Frontenac.....	79	50,499	11,523	62,022
Glengarry.....	22	22,610	2,175	24,785
Grenville.....	31	32,197	2,939	35,136
Grey.....	275	304,075	34,748	338,823
Haldimand.....	117	78,162	36,921	115,083
Haliburton.....	66	111,200	5,483	116,683
Halton.....	179	160,269	38,718	198,987
Hastings.....	116	164,390	7,792	172,182
Huron.....	134	113,134	49,747	162,881

Continued on Next Page

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	APPLICANTS	CONIFERS	HARDWOODS	TOTALS
Kenora	6	6,450	—	6,450
Kent	84	90,533	9,877	100,410
Lambton	124	96,986	23,415	120,401
Lanark	67	107,950	2,711	110,661
Leeds	64	45,774	5,766	51,540
Lennox and Addington	65	67,817	7,178	74,995
Lincoln	73	37,530	5,134	42,664
Manitoulin	13	283,150	2,800	285,950
Middlesex	359	318,838	60,833	379,671
Muskoka	151	364,094	25,075	389,169
Nipissing	30	76,917	2,876	79,793
Norfolk	489	818,929	101,838	920,767
Northumberland	111	237,038	22,185	259,223
Ontario	298	688,420	95,797	784,217
Oxford	211	178,066	47,265	225,331
Parry Sound	131	333,506	3,473	336,979
Patricia	—	—	—	—
Peel	314	348,680	56,353	405,033
Perth	152	104,705	67,199	171,904
Peterborough	142	208,276	11,958	220,234
Prescott	17	26,015	8,020	34,035
Prince Edward Island	45	39,630	5,560	45,190
Rainy River	7	6,310	450	6,760
Renfrew	58	103,743	3,122	106,865
Russell	11	8,740	955	9,695
Simcoe	744	1,642,955	120,838	1,763,793
Stormont	17	20,500	3,225	23,725
Sudbury	24	25,284	3,039	28,323
Thunder Bay	37	69,153	320	69,473
Temiskaming	16	10,610	1,195	11,805
Victoria	139	99,460	11,531	110,991
Waterloo	188	154,451	25,569	180,020
Welland	126	114,378	21,588	135,966
Wellington	120	176,382	52,876	229,258
Wentworth	241	207,756	34,969	242,725
York	1,119	842,966	139,443	982,409
TOTALS	8,019	11,304,537	1,365,099	12,669,636





# Division of Research



## DIVISION OF RESEARCH

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

As the Research Division is concerned with the solution of certain problems of forest protection, forest management, reforestation, and fish and wildlife management, reference is made to projects in the following, under these headings.

*Forest Protection:* The research work in this connection is largely of a mechanical nature, concerned with the improvement of present and the design of new forest fire fighting equipment. The main object is to take the load off the fire fighter's back, and to permit the effective use of mechanical power on the fire line. Examples of equipment developed along these lines are the Pack Tractor and the Easifill fire fighter's pack tank.

*Forest Management:* The problems which are given to the Research Division for solution are those of forest reproduction of some species after logging and fire, and of timber growth rate. Studies are made of the reproduction and growth of the most important commercial species in the various regions across the province and experiments are established to prove the findings. As environment has an important relationship, soil, climatic and silvicultural studies are integrated.

*Reforestation:* Research projects include the study of seeds, seeding methods, and the production of new and better varieties of trees. The study of seeds aims to improve the production of seed of various tree species to assure a steady supply instead of the widely fluctuating provision of natural forests. The object of the seed treatment studies is to improve germination and survival and to provide seeding devices as a means of reforestation. Examples of mechanical aids in reforestation which have been developed at the Station are the Infra-red Seed Extractor and the Walking Stick Seeder. Two important tree breeding projects are proceeding, one with white pine and the other with poplars. The first is designed to produce a white pine resistant to blister rust and weevil, and the second to produce a poplar of rapid growth, high quality wood, and resistant to disease.

*Fish and Wildlife Management:* The objectives are the provision of information necessary for the management of fish and wildlife, and, hence, the improved production of game and commercial fish, and game and fur-bearing animals. The study of the relationship of fish, birds and mammals to their environment is an integral part of the programs. Environmental relationships are being investigated through field studies of habits and behaviours—food habits, habitat requirements, and the incidence of parasites and disease. Populations are subject to periodic changes from scarcity to plenty, and often since one species is dependent on others for food, a decline in one may be accompanied by a decline in others dependent on it.

## CO-OPERATIVE AGENCIES

The research work conducted both at the Station and in the field is characterized by a high degree of co-operation between the Research Division of the Department and other research organizations, such as those of the Government of Canada, the universities, the Research Council of Ontario and the Ontario Research Foundation. Close co-operation also exists between the Division of Research and the forest industries, commercial fishermen and hunting and fishing groups, both in the initiation of and the carrying out of research projects.

## STAFF

At the 31st March, 1951, the Division of Research staff consisted of 37 permanently and 16 casually employed personnel. The following list shows their occupations, headquarters and project categories.

	PERMANENT	CASUAL
Head Office, Toronto	1 Division Chief 1 Statistician 1 Clerk Steno.	
Southern Research St'n.	1 Director 1 Head Clerk 1 Librarian 1 Office Appliance Operator	
Property Maintenance	1 Property Supt. 3 Mechanics 2 Truck Drivers	1 Carpenter 1 Switchboard Op. 1 Labourer 2 Cleaners 1 Night Watchman
Fisheries	2 Biologists 1 Lab. Asst.	
Wildlife	2 Biologists 1 Lab. Asst. 1 Clerk	2 Biologists
Silviculture and Soils	1 Chief Soil Specialist 3 Foresters 1 Chemist 1 Photogrammetrist 1 Lab. Asst.	1 Botanist 1 Forester
Tree Breeding	1 Forester	
Mechanical	1 Greenhouse Foreman 1 Mechanical Engineer 1 Machinist 1 Draughtsman	
Algonquin Park Fisheries Lab.	1 Biologist 1 Lab. Asst.	1 Biologist
South Bay Fisheries Lab.		2 Biologists
Regional Staff	2 Foresters	1 Forester
Dom. Pathology Laboratory	1 Forester	1 Forester
University of Toronto		1 Entomologist
TOTAL	37	16

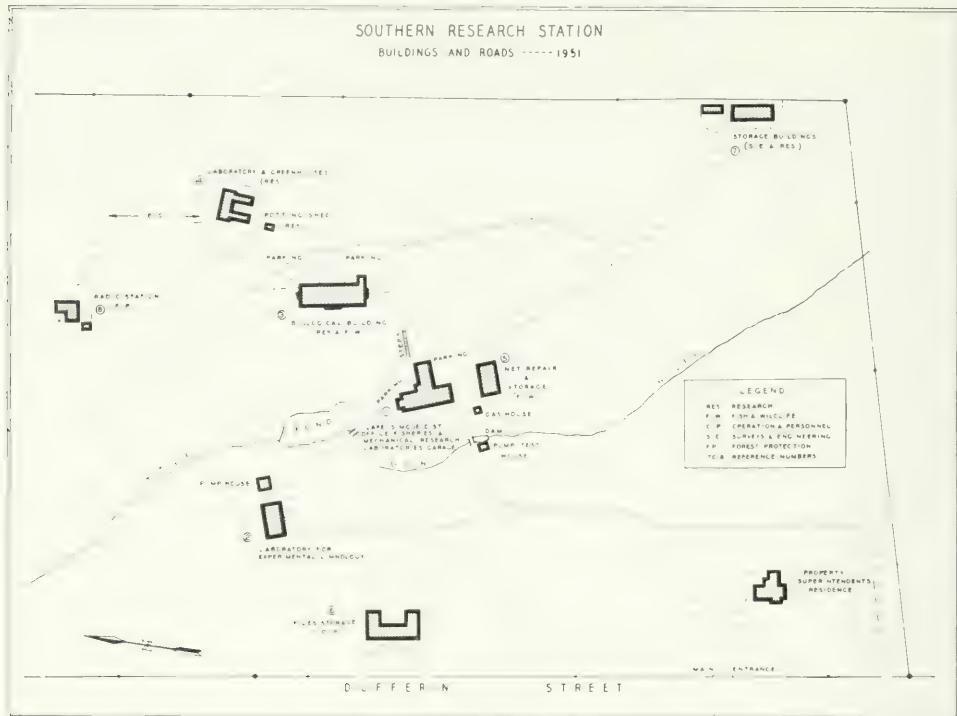
## SOUTHERN RESEARCH STATION

A Quonset storage building was completed during the year and the new biological research building was nearing completion at the close of the year. For permanent record purposes the following description of the station is included in this report.

*Location:* The station property is located approximately eighteen miles north of Toronto on Dufferin Street just north of the road between Maple and Richmond Hill.

*Property:* The site was chosen because it is marginal farm land suitable for forest use, far enough away from city influences and expansion. The property in 1951 is one hundred acres in area, thirty acres of which were purchased in 1944, and seventy acres in 1947.

*Buildings:* Since the start of construction in 1944, nine buildings have been erected to date of 1951. Only two of these buildings are occupied wholly by research staff.



Three others are used exclusively by other Divisions of the Department; two are shared between the Research Division and the Lake Simcoe District Office, and one is the property superintendent's residence. In addition to these nine buildings there are five smaller structures, including a pump house for station water supply, a pump test and gas house, two garages and a potting shed for the greenhouse.

In the following a brief description is made of the various buildings with regard to occupancy and use. The numbers given refer to those noted on the Station plan.

*Reference No. 1:* This building is now occupied by the mechanical research section; part of the fisheries research group; the property superintendent's office; the vehicle repair garage; and the Lake Simcoe District office. In explanation of the latter it may be noted that the province is divided for administrative purposes into twenty-two districts of which the Lake Simcoe District is one.

*Reference No. 2:* The Laboratory for Experimental Limnology is used exclusively for fisheries research, carried on under co-operative arrangement with the University of Toronto.

*Reference No. 3:* Biological Research building space is used in a proportion of about one-third by the Division of Fish and Wildlife and two-thirds by the Division of Research. The Division of Research quarters include a wildlife laboratory, a silvicultural laboratory and a chemical laboratory, a draughting room, a library, two

refrigeration rooms, and a number of offices. The Division of Fish and Wildlife has a large laboratory and a number of offices and other rooms. A lunch room, a carpentry shop and several other work shops occupy the balance of the space.

*Reference No. 4:* The greenhouse is used entirely for tree breeding and silvicultural research.

*Reference No. 5:* This building was originally a research garage and chemical laboratory but is now wholly used as net and boat storage space by the Division of Fish and Wildlife.

*Reference No. 6:* This building is a storage vault wholly used for permanent record files of the Department in the custody of the Division of Operation and Personnel.

*Reference No. 7:* This is a steel Quonset building used for storage of equipment of the Division of Surveys and Engineering and of the Division of Research.

*Reference No. 8:* This is the central radio station of the Department. It reaches all district offices and is connected by telephone and teletype to the head office in the Parliament Buildings. It is operated by the Division of Forest Protection. Living accommodation for the operator is provided in the building.

#### MECHANICAL RESEARCH

Various projects since 1945 have produced tools and equipment for many branches of the department, but the major developments have been in the field of forest protection and reforestation.

Brief descriptions will be given of some of the major devices made or in production. The first is the "Pack Tractor".

The "Pack Tractor" or "creep" was first suggested at a meeting of regional foresters with representatives of the Research Division and a consultant from industry. This meeting was held after the Mississagi fire and the foresters were asked what piece of fire fighting equipment they would most like to have. The answer was something that would get power on to the fire line and that would take the load from the fire fighter's back in covering the last mile or so from air, road or rail transport to the fire. The pack tractor was built in answer to this demand.

It is a crawler or track laying vehicle, five and one-half feet long, two and one-half feet wide and three and a third feet high, and weighs six hundred and fifty pounds. It will carry its own weight through the bush with little trail cutting. It can be broken down into six pieces each weighing no more than one hundred and thirty pounds for handling by air transport although the whole machine could be contained in a Beaver airplane cabin. The machine may be knocked down or re-assembled by one man in ten minutes.

By the end of 1951 it is expected that this tractor will be produced commercially.

In order to reduce labour, time and cost in forest tree nursery and planting practices, a special drive has been made towards mechanization, to which research has contributed. Two such devices are the seedling lifter and root pruner, both of which may be mounted on a large tractor. A steel blade penetrates the ground to a depth of six inches across the full width of the seedling bed. The seedling lifter

loosens the soil so that seedlings may be lifted out easily, either for transplanting or direct shipping while the root pruner cuts the roots a few inches below the surface and stimulates the formation of a compact root growth.

In order to improve the yield of forest tree seeds, a pilot plant was built in 1947 which applied infrared heat to cones. Tests showed better and faster results than the old method and the pilot plant was moved to the provincial seed extraction plant at Angus where it has been in operation for three years. Tests are continuing there on red pine, for which this method appears well adapted.

A seeding probe or "walking stick" seeder was built for direct seeding of forest trees wherever this method is possible or practical. This device is hand operated and light in weight. It punches a hole in the ground and drops a single seed. It is designed to handle coated seeds because they are uniform in size and can be dispensed readily one at a time. Naked seed of some species can be used though not with the same precision, and several seeds may be dropped at once.

A number of other projects have been or are being carried on including the following: the "Easifill" fire fighter's pack can, which may be quickly and easily filled in very shallow water; a mechanically operated fire hose folder and a fire line digger; tests of hose for resistance to wear and decay; an aerial seeder for dispensing forest tree seed from airplanes; tests of carboloy and stellite — treated and untreated cutting tools to keep tools sharp for a longer time.

#### SEED STUDIES

*Seeding Habit of Red Pine:* This project continues under the direction of Dr. George Duff, who began this work in 1946. The main object of the work is to gain an understanding of the factors controlling the production and behaviour of forest tree seed. The red pine has been chosen as the first species to be investigated because seed production of this important reforestation tree is very erratic. Field headquarters for this investigation is at Angus, and the work is done mainly on trees in the plantations of Simcoe County (Angus, Camp Borden, Midhurst and Craighurst) and at Chalk River.

In the study during 1950 of factors controlling cone production the chief point of interest lay in the heavy premature seed production of young trees in the Craighurst plantation. The pattern of growth exhibited by the bearing trees in contrast with the barren specimens was investigated, and the correlation of this with the topographical and soil conditions in the stand is being determined. The first attempt was made in 1950 to influence growth and cone production by the application of growth hormones to trees in several of the plantations.

In the study of factors restricting seed production in formed cones, work on insects infesting cones was begun by the Forest Insect Laboratory and will be reported elsewhere. The occurrence of aborted and hollow seed was found to be substantial, and the causes appear to be complex.

Work on the optimum conditions for seed production in culture continued. Experimental plots have been prepared by thinning existing plantation stands as they reached various stages of density. There are now plots of thirty, twenty and

fifteen years of age and plots of mixed ages in which the growth pattern of the trees before and after liberation is being recorded. The time and manner in which the trees become productive will be determined. Additions were made to the nursery collection of young trees which are the progeny of highly productive parents. These trees will be set out permanently on sites to be chosen within the next three years.

#### SEED TREATMENT

The coating or pelleting of seeds for use in mechanical seeders still continues at the Southern Research Station, and the process has been perfected to a point where a specially designed seeder (the Brohm Seeder) has been completed to use these pellets for actual seeding operations in the forest where such an operation is feasible. The other aspects of coating, such as the addition of fungicides, rodent and insect repellents, fertilizers and hormones, are still being studied with reasonable prospects of ultimate success. Experimental seeding operations are being conducted in the Port Arthur district and Manitoulin Island, in co-operation with pulp and paper companies.

#### FOREST TREE BREEDING

Work continued during the year in the three main projects: White Pine, Poplars, and the Arboretum.

*Research workers adjusting pump on plankton sampler.*



*White Pine:* As in former years efforts were concentrated in this project on the assembling of breeding materials and their testing and evaluation.

With better facilities and new techniques it was possible to expand greatly the grafting of white pine and improve the quality of the results. Much new and valuable material has been assembled in this way.

An experiment revealed that it is definitely possible to infect seedlings with blister rust during their first year in the seed beds.

A small plantation of black currants was established in a low, sheltered cleared spot in partial shade to provide inoculum for infection in the fall, when the occurrence of dry weather destroys most of the currant leaves.

Outside grafting, developed in 1948 and perfected in 1949, was used for mass propagation of some Mugo pine and Japanese red pine (*Pinus densiflora*) which were grafted into the plantation of Scotch pine established in the fall of 1947. Scions were also collected from some seedlings of *Pinus cembra* growing at Angus and successfully grafted into the crown of a mature white pine at Maple. This experiment is to investigate Burbank's method of inducing early flowering, and determine whether it may be applied to white pine and related species.

The artificial hybridization undertaken in 1949 in the plantation at Pointe Platon in Quebec yielded some 3000 presumably hybrid seeds. This is the first time that hybrid white pine seeds have been obtained with both parents resistant to blister rust.

The breeding work carried out with white pine at the Southern Research Station has now grown to such an extent and produced such results that it begins to receive international recognition. In recent years visitors to the Station from the United States, Sweden, France, Denmark, Norway and Finland have commented very favourably on the achievements.

*Poplar:* In work with the aspen group it has been possible to gradually assemble a fairly large collection of silver poplar materials from several parts of its native and cultivated range in Europe. Most of this has been propagated up to a volume which makes it possible to start a fairly comprehensive rooting capacity test from stem cuttings.

Following the promising results of budding in 1949, new budding material was collected on a fairly large scale at Harvard Forest where a good collection of native aspens from a wide range of localities is available.

Work with induction of early flowering by using the dwarf variety of trembling aspen occasionally found in southern Ontario is beginning to yield tangible results.

Poplar hybridization was again undertaken on a fairly large scale, using mostly pollen of European aspen.

*Arboretum:* Efforts are now concentrated on building up an extensive breeding arboretum of white pine and poplars.



*Experimental scarification and sowing of yellow birch.*

#### FOREST GROWTH

Measurement of hardwoods in Peninsular Ontario was continued during the summer of 1950. The purpose is to provide tables that will enable woodlot owners to estimate the volume of material that might be removed from their woodlots. Tables for sugar maple and beech were completed during the first part of 1950. Not enough data had been collected for other species until the 1950 field work was completed. Work on tables for white elm and soft maple was then begun and completed early in 1951. Other features of tree growth and tree volume were investigated as the volume table work progressed.

#### FOREST SOILS

Work in soils research is under the direction of Mr. G. A. Hills.

*Forest Site Regions and Landform Patterns:* Information secured during 1950 in the Kenora and Patricia areas completed a reconnaissance of the province commenced in 1944 with the object of preparing a site region map. This map, with a description of the site regions, demonstrates the application of the recently devised site classifications to Ontario conditions. These site regions will provide a better basis for the study of forest regeneration, growth and yield, and silvicultural tests leading to the application of improved forest management practices.

*Reference Areas for the Identification of Basic Sites:* In 1950 field parties selected and examined in detail areas in various parts of the province which will have soils and sites mapped in detail and may be used by foresters and others to assist them in the recognition of various basic sites. These basic sites are recognized as a combination of,

1. Topographic features, elevation and aspect that determine local climate;
2. Ground-water and soil profile features determining soil moisture regime; and,
3. Texture and structure of soil and geologic materials determining the movement and retention of water available to plant roots.

Reference areas have been established in the Thunder Bay, Muskoka and Parry Sound districts and Haliburton County; in the Petawawa Management Unit; in five County Forests, and at Orono nursery.

*Ecoclimatic (local climate) Studies:* Twenty-one stations were set up at the University Forest in Haliburton County to study differences in soil and vegetative development on various physiographic positions. Daily measurements of air temperature, evaporation, sunshine and rainfall were recorded close to the ground surface.

*Laboratory Analysis:* The work of analysing representative soil samples secured by field parties was continued at the Southern Research Station. Field samples obtained in 1951 will fill the gaps and permit the preparation of a preliminary report on the chemical and physical characteristics of the soils of Northern Ontario.

*Greenhouse Studies:* The soil requirements of red pine were studied in the greenhouse at the Southern Research Station, using soil samples from Orono nursery. Application of various fertilizers were made to promote a balanced root development and to increase the percentage of survival. Tests of various methods of reducing soil acidity were also conducted.

In addition to the greenhouse work assistance was given in planning an experiment to study the requirements of red pine in relation to growth and disease in the Orono nursery seedbeds.

Assistance was also given in establishing permanent sample plots in Algonquin Park and the University Forest for soils and silvicultural experiments.

*Soil Microbiology:* Studies in forest soil microbiology were initiated in the University Forest. Arrangements were made to set aside permanent sample plots in the Maple-Hemlock stands from which large samples of surface organic layers were taken for testing of soil fungi development and function.

#### REGIONAL PROJECTS

*South Central Region:* General exploratory work was continued with respect to the condition of the white pine, including preliminaries to the setting up of an active research project in the Petawawa Management Unit in co-operation with the Division of Timber Management. It is proposed that the project will include a study of cutting methods to secure adequate regeneration, maximum growth on residual stands and adequate growing stock.

The re-establishment of stands of white pine is one of the most pressing forest problems in Ontario, and investigation is most urgently required.

A long-term study of yellow birch was started in the summer of 1950. The object is to determine what has brought about the poor condition of yellow birch in the western portion of the South-Central Region, and what corrective action may be taken.

*Midwestern Region:* The work undertaken includes the following projects:

1. Re-examination of the permanent sample plots established in 1948 in the Black Sturgeon Concession of the Great Lakes Paper Company.
2. Re-examination of the permanent sample plots established in 1949 in the Thunder Bay-Nipigon Concession of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company.
3. Establishment and tally of a ten acre plot for statistical analysis of information gathered.
4. Establishment of a spacing plantation.
5. Seed dispersal test.
6. Re-examination of a seeding and planting experiment established in 1947 on the limits of the Central Canada Forest Products, Ltd., Beardmore.

*Northern Region:* A research forester, E. K. E. Dreyer, was appointed to the region in the spring of 1950, with headquarters at Cochrane. Mr. Dreyer is working along the same lines as the two research foresters already appointed. That is, a study is being made of the means of management applicable to the species indigenous to the various regions. An extensive study of the cutting practices and their effect on black spruce is already under way in Leitch Township.

#### FOREST PATHOLOGY

The Division continued its co-operative arrangement with the Laboratory of Forest Pathology, Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture, Canada. Two members of the staff of the Division were on loan to this laboratory during the past year.

Several co-operative projects were undertaken, including the following:

*Damping-off in Red Pine:* In October, 1950, an extensive program was initiated to study the results of applying fertilizers to the soil in which red pine seed were sown at the Orono Provincial Forest Station. The purpose of the experiment is to ascertain whether the addition of fertilizers to the soil will promote vigorous enough growth to the seedlings to throw off attack of damping-off fungi. Soil studies were made, the various materials were applied and a system for the collection and interpretation of the data was developed.

Other co-operative studies, which were reported in some detail last year, were continued, including deterioration of birch, tree damage from atmospheric pollution, and needle blight of white pine. For detailed information on these studies reference should be made to separate reports by Dr. L. T. White, Officer-in-Charge, Dominion Laboratory of Forest Pathology, Toronto.

## FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

Dr. C. E. Atwood continued to act in a consultancy capacity. During the past year he made surveys of the following insect outbreaks in various parts of the province:

1. Spruce budworm, in Pembroke and Kenora areas.
2. Larch sawfly, in the Kenora area.
3. Pine-feeding sawflies, in many parts of the province, particularly the Sault Ste. Marie and Quetico areas. The European spruce sawfly was discovered in the latter area, a great extension of its previously known range.
4. Yellow-headed spruce sawfly, general.
5. Miscellaneous insects on spruce and maple.

Dr. Atwood's connection with the Department helped him to maintain contact with graduate students working on a number of projects in forest entomology, to mutual advantage.

The Division continued its co-operative arrangement with the Division of Forest Biology, Department of Agriculture, Canada, with particular reference to the Forest Insect Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. M. L. Prebble, Officer-in-Charge, issues a separate report.

## FISHERIES

By co-operative arrangement, Dr. F. E. J. Fry of the University of Toronto continues to direct fisheries research for the Division, with the assistance of N. S. Baldwin, a member of the staff of the Division. During the past year the research program was carried out at three main centres—the Department's Fisheries Research Station at South Baymouth, Manitoulin Island; the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory, Algonquin Park, and the Department's Southern Research Station, near Maple.

*The South Bay Experiment:* The damaging effects of large populations of undesirable or coarse fish on the abundance of more desirable species have become a major concern of both commercial and sport fishing interests. The purpose of the South Bay Experiment is to determine whether a regulated net fishery which removes considerable quantities of coarse fish would increase the production of commercial and game fish. A committee representing all major interests is responsible for the conduct of the experiment. The composition of this committee was outlined in last year's report.

Since the initiation of the experiment in 1947 net catches of the more important coarse fish reached a total number of 554,517, while the catch of valuable species, largely whitefish, totalled 140,797 lbs. The average annual removal of 8 lbs. of coarse fish per acre of water, while believed to be a comparatively high return for these waters, has had no observable effect as yet in reducing their abundance. The net fishery has had neither a favourable or adverse effect on sport fishing.

Age determination of fish by study of their scales has allowed certain predictions in the case of the sports fishery. Lake trout fishing will decline in the next two or three years as there is no evidence of young fish to replace the abundant age group

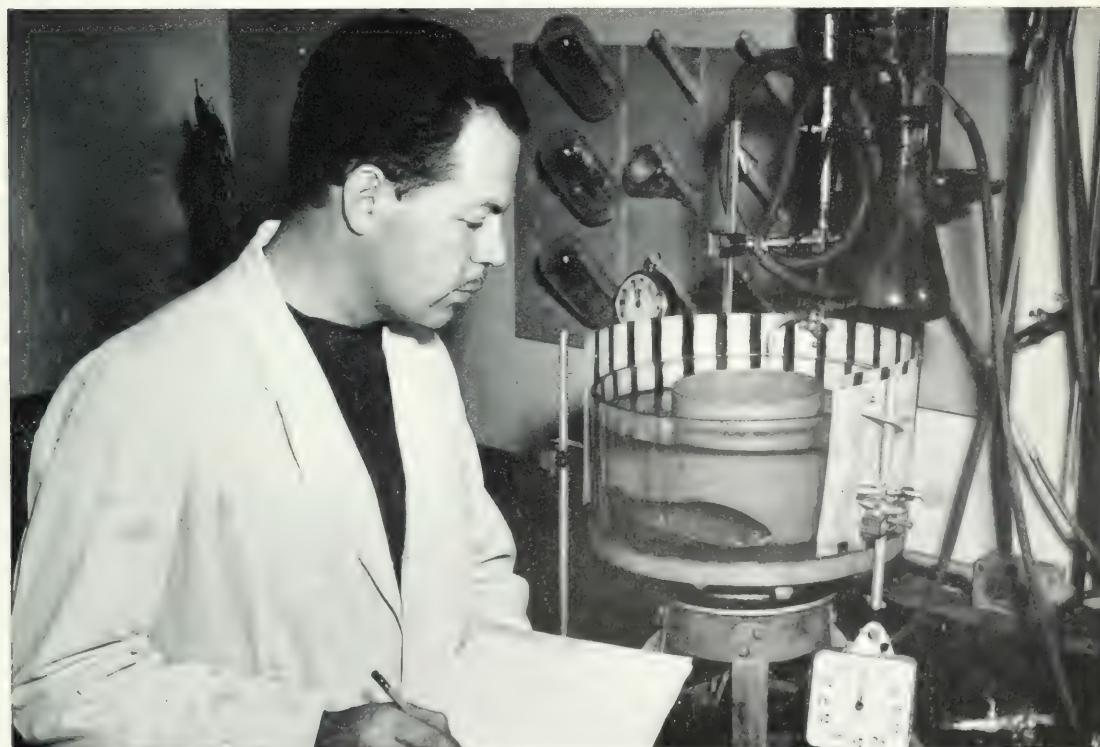
hatched in 1944. This age group, which has provided very attractive fishing in the last two years, is now almost exhausted.

The disposal of fish waste arising from the netting operations is also being studied. Further experiments in handling sucker fillets were carried on last year, and a trial shipment of one ton was sent to a cold storage firm which undertook to test their acceptability in the retail market. Some cooked fillet waste was sold as mink food.

Scientific investigations of the fish populations in South Bay are under the direct supervision of Dr. Fry. Early investigations included biological and hydrological surveys and the development of routine procedures for studying the catches. Information has been collected on the food, growth and egg production of the more important species. Changes in the size and age composition of fish caught are being followed in order to determine the exact effects of the heavy fishing.

Tagging studies have yielded information on a number of important questions. Over 5000 fish were tagged in 1950, almost half of which were whitefish. Recoveries of these fish, and some tagged in previous years, showed extensive migrations of whitefish, following two main routes. The larger group leaves South Bay and enters the northern part of Georgian Bay through the Owen Channel at the south-east corner of Manitoulin Island. The other group moves south across the mouth of Georgian Bay to the west shore of the Bruce Peninsula.

*Testing of Toxicity of industrial waste.*



Tagging studies also indicated that lake trout movements are largely confined to South Bay. There is evidence that the trout suffered heavily from lamprey predation during the winter, 1949-1950.

*Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory:* Co-operative investigation of the factors concerned in lake productivity have been carried on since 1946 by the Department, the Research Council of Ontario and the University of Toronto, under the direction of Dr. R. R. Langford. A number of the projects have been involved, among which are the artificial fertilization of lakes, the analysis of incoming nutrients, chemical analysis of waters and the addition of lime to highly coloured lake waters. In addition, the Department has carried out a speckled trout investigation under the direction of N. S. Baldwin and an investigation of lake trout under N. V. Martin, as well as the Algonquin Park creel census.

*Lake Improvement Projects:* The addition of chemical fertilizers to increase the productivity of lake waters was commenced in 1946 and continued, with minor changes, in 1950. Microscopic plants and animals, as well as forage fish, showed increases in abundance. Oxygen depletion of bottom water as a result of fertilization during 1950 became more acute. The quantities of fertilizer added are being adjusted in an endeavour to correct this undesirable effect.

The chemical analysis of water entering and leaving the lakes under experiment was continued at the Opeongo laboratory and at the Southern Research Station in order that a "mineral balance sheet" for these lakes may be developed.

In the course of fertilization it was found that certain important chemical substances in the fertilizers became bound to other substances and were not available to the microscopic plants which are the starting point in the food chain. Hydrated lime was added to one lake in 1950 in order to create an alkaline condition which, it was hoped, would release the important elements to the plants. Another object in adding lime was to decolorize the water to allow a deeper penetration of sunlight into the lake. It was hoped that this would increase the microscopic plant populations at lower levels. In addition, Dolomitic limestone was placed in the beds of inflowing streams to give a more lasting effect. The liming of the lake made the water highly alkaline at first, but this condition moderated and by October the lake was only slightly alkaline. There was a 20% decrease in the colour of the upper water, with a comparable increase at lower levels. This indicated a "settling out" of the colour. The higher aquatic plants showed a marked increase in response to this change in conditions.

*Algonquin Park Creel Census:* For fifteen years the creel census has been following trends in the fishing quality of Algonquin Park lakes. At the same time it has been evaluating such management practices as restocking, lake closure to fishing in alternate years, and lake fertilization. The job of studying the effects of water level manipulation on lake trout spawning was assigned to the creel census of 1950.

The failure of extensive plantings of hatchery-reared speckled trout to improve fishing has been demonstrated by the census. It did show, however, that good results can be obtained when competing fish are first removed by poisoning.

Speckled trout fishing was poorer in 1950 than in the previous two years, but there was some indication that this decrease was due to unfavourable angling conditions rather than to a decrease in the abundance of speckled trout.

*Lake Trout Investigation:* A knowledge of the movements of lake trout from one to another of the four main basins of lake Opeongo is of considerable importance from a management viewpoint. Tagging studies since 1949 show a movement of lake trout up the lake in the spring and down the lake in the fall. It is not yet known what percentage of the fish make this migration. Studies of lake trout spawning and water level fluctuations due to the operation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, initiated in 1949, were continued in 1950. It was found that in Lake Opeongo a normal draw-down of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet had little effect on the spawning of lake trout. Similarly in Hay Lake, where no serious water fluctuation was experienced in 1950, only slight damage to spawn occurred. In Shirley Lake major water level fluctuations have confined the lake trout to a narrow spawning bed of inferior quality, thereby interfering seriously with natural reproduction. The depths at which lake trout spawn and the position and extent of the spawning beds vary considerably from lake to lake. The problem of lake level fluctuations and lake trout spawning should therefore be studied at a local level. The development of techniques and equipment to aid in these studies is under investigation.

*Speckled Trout Investigation:* Various aspects of the life history of the speckled trout have been studied since 1947 in order to obtain information which would aid in the management of this important game fish. A study of the growth rate of these fish from a number of lakes and streams was undertaken in 1950. Investigations of the various requirements of speckled trout in lakes was continued, but the proposed aerial search for spawning sites, proposed in 1949, could not be undertaken due to unfavorable weather. Artificial spawning boxes were used by trout introduced into a small lake. Further development of this device, it is hoped, will provide a means of encouraging natural reproduction.

*Southern Research Station:* In 1948 the Department, in co-operation with the University of Toronto, established a laboratory for experimental limnology at this station. During the past year laboratory investigation of the effects of temperature and low oxygen on various species of trout and other fish have been undertaken. An investigation of the inheritance of temperature resistance has also been started. A fish scale projector, used to determine the age of fish, was in almost constant use during 1950 by technicians studying the rate of growth of fish collected in the field. Facilities were also provided for the study of the food habits of fish sent in by the field stations.

## WILDLIFE

Wildlife research projects were under the direction of C. D. Fowle.

Projects at the Wildlife Research Station, Algonquin Park—

*Small Mammals:* Studies of fluctuations and turn-over in small mammal populations continued. A series of animals were examined for parasites, in co-operation with the Ontario Research Foundation.

*Small Bird Populations:* Using the census technique developed in the past several summers, the variations in density and species composition of the bird populations in two distinct forest environments were studied.

*Ruffed Grouse:* Field studies on the territorial behaviour and movements of ruffed grouse were carried out at a reduced scale during the year. A few male birds were banded on the study area, and some observations on birds banded previously were made.

*Bird Banding:* Sixty-eight birds of fourteen species were banded during 1950.

*Autopsies:* A number of bears, deer and other mammals and birds were autopsied in co-operation with the Ontario Research Foundation.

*Other Projects—Beckwith Island Grouse Project:* The object of this study is to stock a relatively isolated island in Georgian Bay with disease-free ruffed grouse; to observe the population growth, incidence of parasitism and disease, and habitat selection, in the hope of throwing some light on the causes of regular fluctuations observed in grouse populations. During the year, fourteen ruffed grouse were successfully reared at the Department's Pheasant Farm at Codrington, and transferred to Beckwith Island in September. Subsequent surveys will reveal the success of this introduction.

*Woodcock Project:* The object of this study is to determine migration routes through Ontario, and thereby establish the sources of woodcock shot by hunters in Southern Ontario in the fall. Preliminary work was begun when a party made a search of Manitoulin Island for young birds to band.

*Deer Project:* A field party continued the survey, begun in 1949, of deer problems in Northern Ontario. Information was gathered on such aspects as distribution and abundance, classification of habitat, analysis of browse conditions, distribution and extent of hunting pressure, and history of the northern extension of the deer range. Checks were made of several thousand hunters at road blocks, chiefly in Southern Ontario, to provide information on hunting success, and on sex and age composition of the harvest. The age class study, begun in 1949, was continued, to try to develop a method of determining age of bucks by antler measurements. Sportsmen contributed about 400 heads from bucks and does for study.

*Habitat Improvement:* Studies of methods of improving wildlife habitat in agricultural areas were continued. Six thousand *Rosa multiflora* seedlings were planted on a variety of sites on privately owned land, in order to test winter hardiness, tolerance of competition and soils. Some experimental plantations of other species have been established and propagation of various experimental plants from cuttings and seed was continued at the Southern Research Station. In the fall and early winter of 1950 a quantity of seed was collected from a number of native and ornamental shrubs for testing in 1951.

*Laboratory Studies:* Since the work of the Wildlife Food Habits Laboratory at the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology was taken over in April of 1950, considerable work has been done in preparing the collection for transfer to new quarters at the Southern Research Station. The entire collection of over 1,000 mammal stomachs, as well as about 3,000 of the 13,000 bird stomachs have been re-organized and catalogued. Food analysis has been completed on the stomachs of moose (4), beaver (10), fish (34), marten (3), timber wolves (30), and goshawk (1). Thirty-eight wolf scats were also analysed.

Throughout the year co-operation was effected with several outside agencies. The Department of Parasitology, Ontario Research Foundation, maintained a research group at the Wildlife Research Station in Algonquin Park. Several graduate students from the University of Toronto also worked there. The Station was made available to the University for a two weeks field course in September.

#### STATISTICS

In 1948 the Division decided to make greater use of the rapidly expanding science of statistics as standard practice in order to improve the design of its experiments.

The work is under the direction of Dr. D. B. DeLury on a consultancy basis, assisted by L. M. Morrison, a full-time Department employee, with respect to both initiation and implementation of projects.

The heaviest project of the year 1950-51 related to the compilation of volume tables for Southern Ontario hardwoods, to which reference is made elsewhere in this report under the heading of "Forest Growth."

A second major project was the analysis of an experiment relating to a study of the effect of seed pelleting on tree seed germination. Reference is made to the pelleting study elsewhere in this report under the heading of "Seed Treatment."

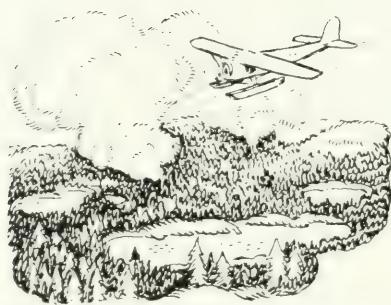
An experiment was statistically designed for the Division of Reforestation to study methods of transplanting tree seedlings from nursery beds.

A statistical design was developed to study the effect of fertilizers on combating "damping-off" fungi in red pine seedlings in nursery beds.

A design was provided for a study of the condition in which forest areas are left after cutting in the Cochrane-Kapuskasing area.

The application of statistical design and analysis to the research projects of the Division has again proven to be valuable.





# Division of Surveys and Engineering



**DIVISION OF SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING**

The primary requirements of any attempt of the intelligent use of our natural resources and to solve the problem of the proper use of land and water is to have available accurate maps showing topography, drainage systems, types of soil and mineral resources. These maps make possible accurate description of the location of places or areas to be served. It is impossible to estimate the value of proper maps and aerial photographs to both Government agencies and industry and their value is many times their cost.

Through the arrangement made with the Army Survey Establishment of the Department of National Defence, four more sheets of the National Topographical Map Series, on a scale of two miles to an inch, have been completed and provisional prints of five other sheets are being checked before being printed. These maps may be obtained through this Department at nominal charges. During this year, 2,250 of these maps were issued, being an increase of over 300% over the previous year.

During this year, power developments at Des Joachims and the Chenaux on the Ottawa River, Pine Portage on the Nipigon River and the Tunnel Development on the Mississagi River, were completed. The total installed capacity of these plants will be 776,000 horsepower. This will increase the revenue derived from water power rental by a substantial amount.

The number of parcels of Crown Lands surveyed for summer resort locations was again increased. The surveys of 1,737 parcels were completed, the plans examined and checked and descriptions prepared so that patents could be issued. This additional work made it necessary to increase the number employed both on the field work and in the office staff. Marked progress has been made in meeting the back-log of applications for resort parcels created during the post war period. The Department used a survey party composed of members of its own staff on this type of work.

Space was secured in part for a pre-fabricated quonset hut for storage space for survey equipment and miscellaneous and survey and engineering plans. This hut was constructed by the Department of Public Works at the Research Station, Maple, Ontario.

The necessary legislation having been passed by both of the Provincial and the Federal Parliaments to accept the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, as surveyed on the ground from Island Lake to Hudson's Bay, arrangements were made to have permanent monuments established along this boundary. An inspection was made of these monuments and the report of the Boundary Commissioners is being prepared.

The portion of the photography and mapping, undertaken by the Aerial Surveys Section of this Division, as part of the Forest Resources Inventory, having been nearly completed, there was less amount of this type of work carried out during the year. The members of the staff of that Section were used to prepare soil maps for the Research Division and also, to prepare new maps showing additional information obtained from the planimetric maps for townships that had not been subdivided and where only the township outlines had been surveyed. This Section will continue to photograph and map additional areas in the western part of the

Province that were not included in the original Forest Inventory Program. It will be necessary to re-photograph areas that have been cut over or burnt over so that this information may be added to the maps already prepared and in order to keep the maps up to date.

In addition to the retracement surveys required for the survey of summer resort locations, as listed in this report, a large number of township lot corners were re-established and marked with permanent monuments during the survey of other locations. This is helping to perpetuate the original surveys particularly in those portions of the Province where the land is not suitable for agricultural purposes.

Aerial Surveys Section in co-operation with the University of Toronto and the Research Council of Ontario were engaged in a program in research of the possibilities of obtaining greater detail from the negatives by the process of "unsharp masking".

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## GROUND SURVEYS SECTION

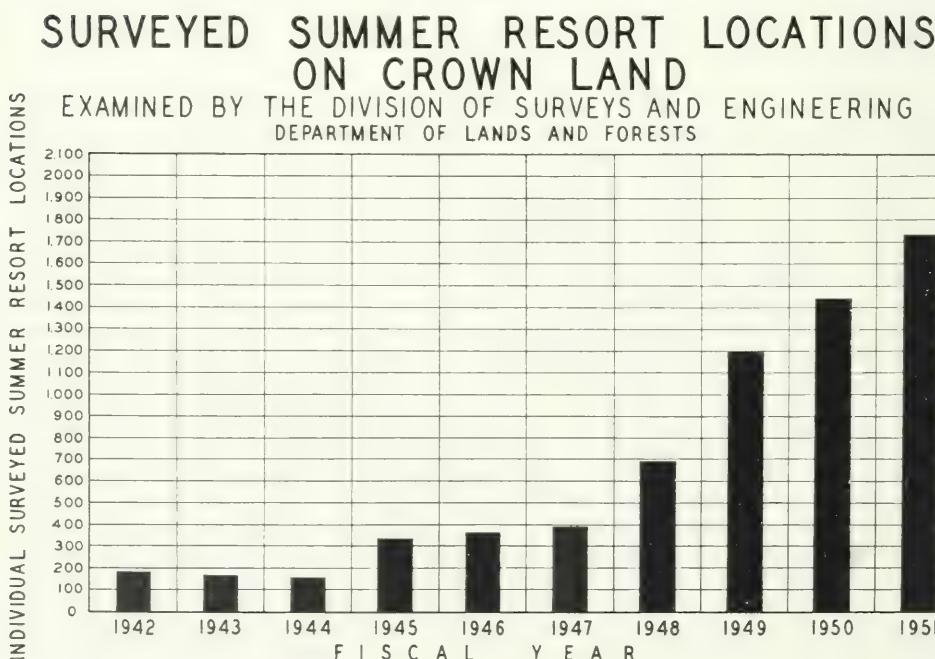
Survey Instructions were issued for the following surveys:

### GENERAL

1. Retracement Survey of the north, west, east and part of the south boundaries of the Township of Mountbatten, District of Sudbury, in connection with administration of Dominion Lands.
2. Retracement Survey of certain boundaries in the Township of Crooks, District of Thunder Bay, in connection with the acquisition of lands required for right of way purposes by the Department of Highways.
3. Retracement Survey of the boundary between Concessions "C" and "D" across lots 20-25 inclusive, and the boundary between Concessions 10 and 11 across lots 61-65 inclusive, Township of Carling, District of Parry Sound, in connection with summer resort lands.

4. Retracement Survey of the boundary between the Townships of Cowper and Foley, District of Parry Sound, northerly from the boundary between Concessions 4 and 5 to the Georgian Bay together with a retracement survey of other lines in the Township of Cowper, in connection with summer resort lands.
5. Survey of summer resort locations in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound and the Counties of Simcoe, Haliburton and Peterborough.
6. Retracement Survey of the boundary between the Townships of Devon and Pardee, District of Thunder Bay, across Concessions 5-10 inclusive, in the Township of Pardee.
7. Survey of the boundaries of the south parts of lots 1 and 2, Concession 6, Township of Galbraith, District of Algoma, for the purpose of determining the boundaries between the Crown and privately owned lands.
8. Retracement Survey of the east boundary of lots O, K, J, S, and M, Township of Johnson, District of Algoma.
9. Survey to establish the high water mark of Lake Erie in front of part of the Village of Port Stanley, Township of Southwold in the County of Elgin, to define the boundary between Crown Lands and lands held under private ownership.
10. Retracement Survey of certain lines in the Township of Pic. in the District of Thunder Bay.

FIGURE NO. 1



11. Survey of meridian south from the south-west corner of the Township of O'Meara and part of the boundaries between the concessions of Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Ltd., and Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., District of Thunder Bay.
12. Subdivision of part of Treaty Island, Lake of the Woods, for summer resort purposes.

#### MUNICIPAL SURVEYS

No. 833—To re-establish the boundary between the Townships of Kingston and Loughborough, across lots 9, 10 and 11, Concession 8, Township of Kingston, County of Frontenac.

No. 834—To re-establish the boundary between the Townships of Lindsay and St. Edmunds in front of Concessions 1-8 inclusive, Township of St. Edmunds, County of Bruce.

No. 835—To re-establish certain lot angles in registered plan 375, Township of Nepean, County of Carleton.

No. 836—To re-establish certain corners and boundaries within the municipal boundaries of the Town of Port Dalhousie.

No. 837—To re-establish the intersection of the allowance for road between lots 30 and 31, Concession D, with the allowance for road between Concessions C and D and the intersection of the allowance for road with the high water mark of Lake Huron, in the Township of Amabel, County of Bruce.

No. 826—Supplementary Instructions to establish the side roads between lots 10 and 11, lots 20 and 21, lots 30 and 31, lots 40 and 41, lots 50 and 51, lots 60 and 61, and the road allowance between the Townships of Saugeen and Bruce where such road allowances intersect the road allowance along the rear of the lake front range in the Township of Bruce.

#### PRIVATE SURVEYS ON CROWN LANDS

Under authority of Section 37 of the Public Land Regulations, 1737 summer resort locations were surveyed and the returns of survey filed in the Department for examination and approval. Seven hundred and eighty-two surveys of this number were surveyed under direct Departmental instructions to the surveyor, where the applicant paid in the survey fee to the District Office, as specified under Section 37 of the Public Land Regulations and amendments thereto. This is an increase of 302 surveys over the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, and represents a new all-time high for the number of surveys completed during any previous fiscal year. It can be expected that the past fiscal year will represent the peak year for the number of summer resort location surveys made on Crown Lands during any fiscal year.

Under the provisions of the Mining Act, some 490 Mining Claims were surveyed and the returns of survey filed for examination and approval. This is an increase of some 70 Mining Claim surveys made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950.

During the past year, 247 descriptions were written for parts of township lots to be incorporated in Letters Patent to be issued by the Department under the Division of Land and Recreational Areas.

## MAP PUBLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE

Due to the necessity of completing the work required for the nomenclature shown on the map sheets of the Forest Resources Inventory much of the regular work of this office has been held in abeyance, thereby reducing the volume of work ordinarily presented as accomplished during a year's time. Noted below are the details of the major portions of such work:

494 map sheets of the Forest Inventory series were checked and completed regarding the nomenclature with attendant referencing, etc., from all known sources of information.

Complete lists of names were compiled for use in the compilation of 6 topographic maps (at 2 m. to 1") being produced by the Army Survey Establishment, Department of National Defence.

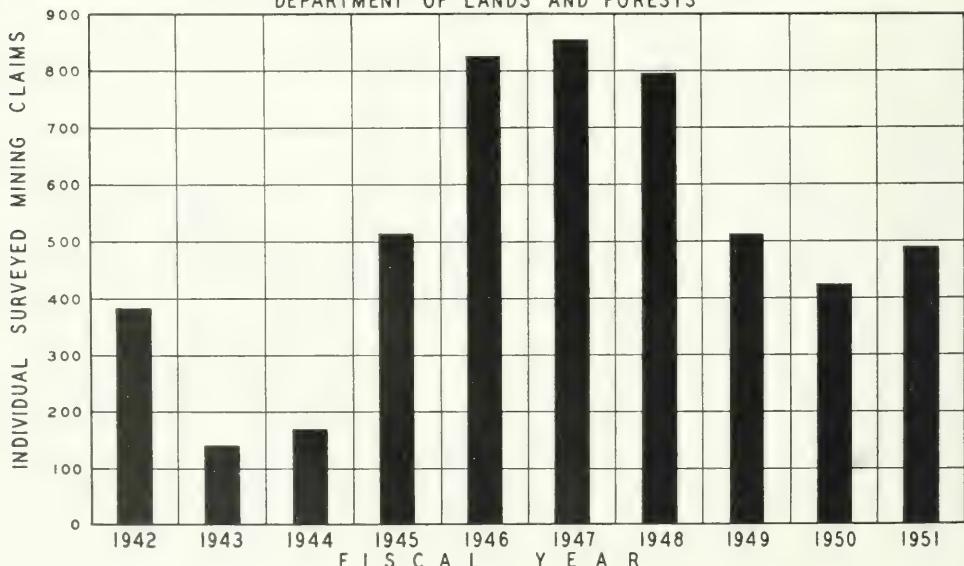
At the request of Federal mapping offices, 12 other maps of the National Topographic Series were checked for revised nomenclature prior to new editions being produced; also 2 Hydrographic charts were treated in the same manner.

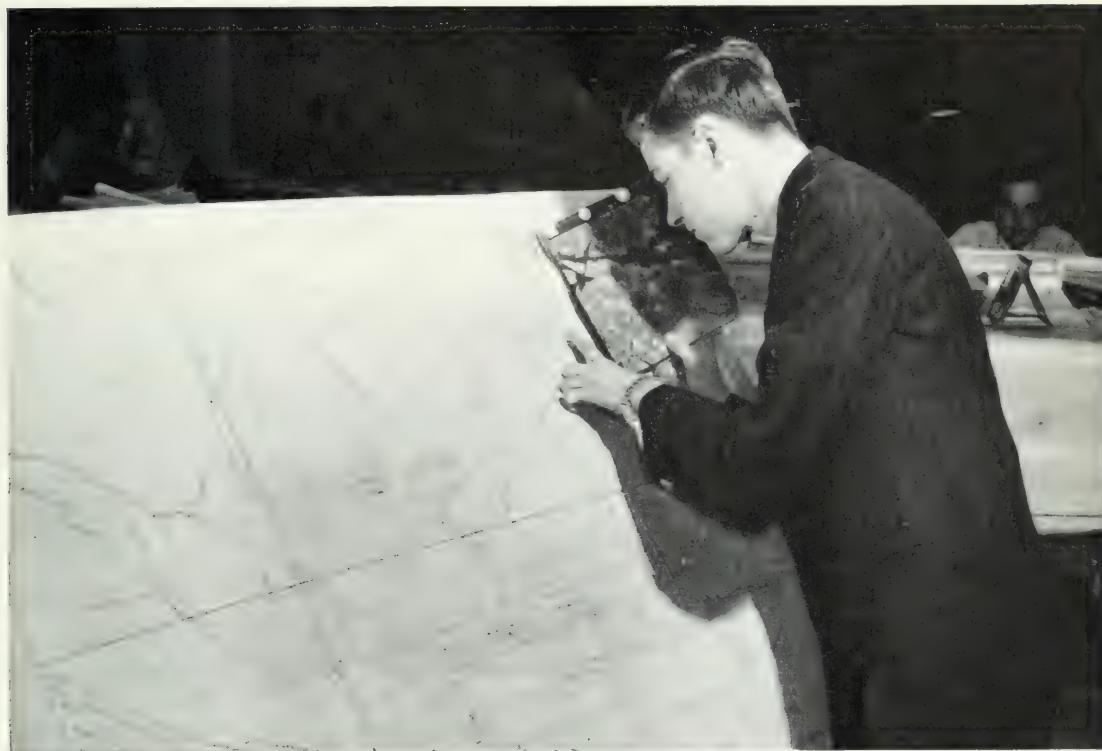
Steady progress has been made on the revision of the topography and nomenclature of our own map No. 24B of the Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Timiskaming and parts of Districts of Cochrane and Nipissing; this large map, at the scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, will be completed and reproduced during 1951 and will present in reduced scale the major detail shown on the Forest Inventory base maps.

FIGURE NO. 2

## SURVEYED MINING CLAIMS ON CROWN LAND

EXAMINED BY THE DIVISION OF SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS





*Checking details on base map with aerial surveys.*

Considerable work has been done on the revision of our Geographic Names Index during the first six months of the fiscal year but lack of clerical staff since that time has prevented further progress on this phase of our work.

The distribution of the map sheets of the National Topographic Series, on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, prepared for us by the Army Survey Establishment, Department of National Defence, from detail shown on the planimetric maps produced in connection with the Forest Resources Inventory Program, has increased considerably during the past year. Available for distribution this year were the following four sheets of this series:

NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
Cartier	81° to 82°	46° 30' to 47° 00'
Capreol	80° to 81°	46° 30' to 47° 00'
Espanola	81° to 82°	46° 00' to 46° 30'
Sudbury	80° to 81°	46° 00' to 46° 30'

Proofs only were received for five other of these map sheets, namely Maple Mountain, Westree, Elk Lake, Gogama, and Smooth Rock.

#### MAP DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of lithographed maps of the National Topographic Series, relative to Ontario as published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in Ottawa, the Army Survey Establishment of the Department of National Defence and Provincial issues distributed by this Division, continues to increase.

The popularity of the small sectional maps is increasing, particularly on the 2 mile scale, as shown by the quantity distributed of the sheets compiled from Forest Resources Inventory information. The decrease in distribution of our District, island and miscellaneous maps is caused by several of our District map sheets being out of print, and new maps with additional information being prepared.

The following list shows the quantity distributed during the past year. The trend of distribution over a fourteen year period is shown on the attached chart.

TABLE NO. 1

## DISTRIBUTION OF MAPS

National Topographic Series (Dominion) .....	19,185
National Topographic Series (Provincial) .....	2,250
	21,435

## PROVINCIAL MAPS

20A (Free Issue) .....	2,814
District Maps .....	6,730
Island Maps .....	650
Miscellaneous .....	3,433
33A (Electoral) .....	61
42A (Townships) .....	370
	14,058
TOTAL .....	35,493

## NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

The National Topographic Series maps distributed this year again showed an increase over the previous years. Of the total number of sheets obtained, 5,101 were supplied without charge by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, for the official use of this Department, including the various administrative district offices; 11,288 map sheets were purchased, of which approximately 1,800 were distributed without charge for official use.

The Department of Travel and Publicity were supplied with 379 map sheets for free distribution for tourist publicity purposes. Approximately 27% of the total sheets are distributed without charge.

## PROVINCIAL MAPS

The total distribution of Provincial maps shows a slight decrease this year. This was caused, no doubt, by the fact that Maps 24B, 25A, and 25B, and 32C, were out of print. Map No. 20A shows an increase, due to the educational program instituted in the schools on map reading.

Provincial maps distributed over the counter for official Departmental use of this and other Departments amounted to some 1,000 copies. This figure does not include those used by Administrative District Offices. The Department of Travel and Publicity obtained 43 district maps for tourist publicity purposes.

TABLE NO. 2

## PUBLIC REQUESTS FOR MAPS AND SURVEY RECORDS

Counter Sales .....	3,442
Sales by Invoice .....	1,143
Sales by Cash in Advance and Enquiries only—approximately .....	4,400
	8,985

The total revenue collected for maps and reproduction of survey records was as follows:

Over the Counter .....	\$ 2,668.34
By Mail .....	\$ 9,531.78
<hr/>	
	\$12,200.12

The reduction during the past year in the number of invoices issued is due to, (1) the consolidation of a number of requests from the same customer to one invoice; (2) The Registrar General's Branch withdrawing their photostat work; (3) The elimination of invoicing by requesting the public to forward their remittance in advance with their request, when possible.

#### PHOTOSTATING

46,725 square feet of photostatic paper was used for the reproduction of documents and records for this and other Departments.

105 of the oldest original survey field note books, totalling 4,187 pages, and ranging from 100 to 150 years old, were reproduced photographically to approximately twice the size. These are to be used for reference and copying purposes to eliminate the handling of these very old and valuable records.

#### PRINTING AND TRANSPARENT LINEN REPRODUCTIONS

Almost 60,000 square feet of sensitized paper, opaque linen and transparent linen, was used for the reproductions of survey plans as follows:

Transparent Linen .....	1,713 square feet
Opaque Linen .....	438 square feet
OCE and Blue printing (for public use) .....	28,318 square feet
OCE and Blue printing (for official use) .....	29,042 square feet
<hr/>	
TOTAL .....	59,511 square feet

Approximately half of the square footage used this year was for the official use of this Department, the other being used for resale to the public and other Departments of the Government. The use of transparent linen reproductions to eliminate hand drawn copies of survey plans for filing in Land Titles and Registry Offices, was doubled over that used last year.

#### BOOK BINDING

The work of repairing and rebinding the original survey field notes and other survey records was carried on throughout the year. In addition, 127 municipal survey field note books and 50 of the photostatic copies of the oldest original Crown Survey field note books were bound.

#### MICROFILMING

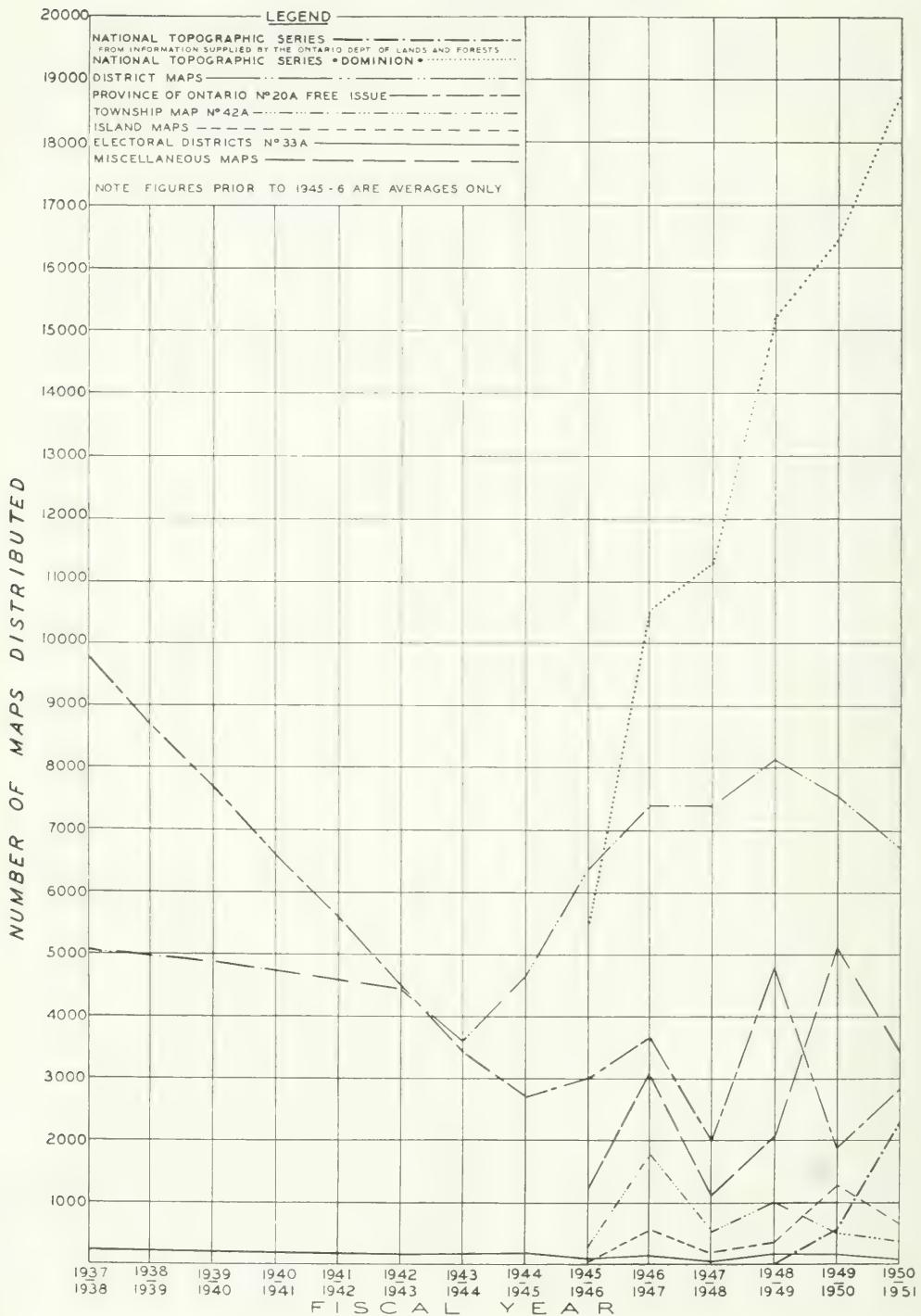
The microfilming of rolled survey plans was undertaken this year, and approximately half of the total number of plans on record were done. The number of plans completed was 3,027, which amounted to 11,548 exposures (negatives); 20 rolls of positive film were made of miscellaneous notes, plans, etc., amounting to 2,000 exposures (positive).

A new and cheap method of obtaining reduced small scale prints from the Forest Resources Inventory planimetric base maps was tried this year by microfilming for the use of the Geographic staff, for compiling the manuscripts for the new issue of Map 24B. This consisted of microfilming 362 of the base maps from which enlarged

FIGURE NO. 3

# TREND OF MAP DISTRIBUTION

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS



prints were made to the scale of 3.95 miles to the inch. Only the main topographical features required were inked over and traced directly on to the manuscript.

#### MAP MOUNTING AND PRESERVATION

114 original township survey plans were treated with a cellulose wash finish to preserve and protect the surface. During the year, 106 maps or plans were mounted in various ways. These included original survey plans for this Section and new survey plans for the Patents, Land Titles and Registry Offices.

#### SURVEY RECORDS

4,800 rolled survey plans were cleaned and given a new filing number, and transferred from the old pigeon hole filing system to new steel drawer filing cabinets. This included some 750 original Railway Right of Way plans, transferred from the Department of Public Works.

The handling of original survey records plans and field notes continued to be a major item through the year due to the extensive activity in highway, hydro, summer resort and other phases of survey work.

#### FIELD SURVEY PARTY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY

The equipping and supplying of 4 field survey parties for Crown summer resort work in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, and for survey inspection work, was taken care of during the year. Major field survey party equipment purchased during the year included a new International panel truck which was outfitted as a mobile survey unit. A boat trailer for use with the truck was constructed, and a 16-foot outboard boat was built by the staff of one of the Districts for our use. A quantity of 1" and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " iron survey bars, and preliminary survey summer resort location tags were purchased and distributed amongst the various District Offices, where they will be required for the coming summer's survey program.

The new larger storage space, consisting of approximately 1,000 square feet in a building built for the use of this Division, and the Division of Research, was completed by the Department of Public Works on this Department's Southern Experimental Station property at Maple, for the storage of survey equipment and supplies. The part occupied is the centre section of a prefabricated "Quonset" hut which was divided into 2 floors, and the walls insulated. The second floor is constructed on pillars, and is entirely free from the walls, as no weight can be attached to the laminated ribs of the hut itself. The building is heated by steam, with a blower system from an oil burning furnace. This also provides additional storage space for duplicate and other survey records not in constant use.

#### PROVINCIAL AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC LIBRARY

Approximately 1,000 photographs covering points in Southern Ontario, from photography made by our Aerial Surveys Section, with a few key maps, were prepared by the Aerial Surveys Section for the Provincial Air Photographic Library this year. In this connection also, the Forest Resources Inventory Section of the Division of Timber Management obtained and stored a number of prints of their planimetric base maps ready for the keying of the photographs.

## AERIAL SURVEYS SECTION

The process of "unsharp masking" has been developed in co-operation with the University of Toronto and the Research Council of Ontario. It is a method of printing aerial photographs, in which the "dodging", or variation of light intensity behind various sections of the negative (which is usually carried out by the use of a large number of small individually controlled lights) is accomplished by using a fuzzy diapositive. This is made from the negative itself and fastened in register behind it. Thus, the dense portions of the negative receive proportionately more light than the thin; at the same time, the contrast between images of contiguous fine detail points is preserved. At present this method is in use in this Department for special prints where the ultimate in detail perception is required. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission has requested that all their enlargements and contact prints for mosaics and contouring, be unsharp masked.

During the past fiscal year the vertical photography carried out by the Aerial Surveys Section totalled 3,471 square miles.

Of this total, 656 square miles were for our own Department and 2,815 square miles were for other Government Departments. A table showing a breakdown of these figures is submitted herewith.

During this same period the expenditure was \$50,698.18 and the revenue \$33,479.54.

TABLE NO. 3

## OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

	AREA (SQ. MILES)	TOTALS
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	186	
**Planning and Development	1,766	
Highways	86.3	2,815
	—	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS</b>		
*Forest Resources Inventory	648	
Other	8	656
	—	
<b>TOTAL</b>		3,471

\*Denotes Mapping Included.

\*\*Denotes Multiplex Work Included.

## TOTAL OF AERIAL SURVEYS—1924 TO 1951 (MARCH 31)

Aerial Sketching	26,903 Sq. Miles
Oblique Photography	10,780 Sq. Miles
Vertical Photography	114,037 Sq. Miles



# Division of Timber Management



## D I V I S I O N O F T I M B E R M A N A G E M E N T

### F O R E S T R E S O U R C E S I N V E N T O R Y

The contract for photography and mapping of the Photographic Survey Corporation was completed during the year and the contract terminated in accordance with its terms and conditions on March 31st, 1951.

During the year 5,062 square miles of photography was added to the area photographed under contract making a total area for the contract 127,472 square miles. The area originally estimated to be photographed and mapped under contract was 125,000 square miles. An area of 1,502 square miles was photographed by the Department during the current year making a total of 27,203 square miles photographed by the Department under the inventory program.

The mapping program for the year was made up of 32,982 square miles under contract and an additional area of 1,900 square miles mapped by the Department making a total area of 34,882 square miles mapped during the year on the inventory program.

Field sampling was completed on an area of 18,440 square miles making a total area completed to date of 54,560 square miles.

Three interim reports were prepared during the year giving timber volume summaries by Districts as follows:

1. North Bay District issued.....	October, 1950
2. Timiskaming District issued.....	February, 1951
3. Cochrane District issued.....	February, 1951

### *I n d e x o f T a b l e s*

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### M A N A G E M E N T P L A N S A N D C O N T R O L

Seventy companies have been requested to furnish forest inventories and master plans on their licences and agreement areas, covering approximately 75,000

square miles. Reports have already been received covering forest inventories on 25,000 square miles and master plans on 20,000 square miles.

Early in 1950, the Minister approved of the Management Plan of the Petawawa Management Unit. Operations under the plan commenced during the following logging season and the co-operating companies have since demonstrated their ability to work under regulations which provide for the protection and development of future crops on the same area on a comparatively short cutting cycle.

In general, the control of cutting operations has advanced in line with the increase of timber management staff in the Districts. Standardization of procedures in connection with the submission of annual cutting applications, the District Forester's reports on timber sale applications and the reports of inspectors and scalers have immensely facilitated the handling of these matters in the Department. The monthly reports dealing with cutting operations with their constant check on each logging camp have exerted a great influence and improvement in cutting practices.

#### TIMBER SALES 1950-51

Details of the 56 new sales of timber made during the season indicate that 187.25 square miles of timber limits were sold.

During the season, 78 timber licences comprising 395.50 square miles, were abandoned.

The status of the timber licensed areas in Ontario as at March 31st, 1951, was therefore as follows:

TABLE NO. 1

	NO.	AREA (SQ. MILES)
Licences and Renewals Issued 1950-51 .....	770	10,372
Licences, in Suspense .....	41	438 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>10,810<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>

#### PULPWOOD AND TIMBER AGREEMENTS 1950-51

Area under pulpwood concession and timber agreement as at March 31st, 1951—74,257.75 square miles.

From and including season 1922-23 to April 1st, 1951, 19,433 square miles or 12,437,120 acres were cut over and returned to the Crown.

TABLE NO. 2

#### AREA UNDER PULPWOOD AND TIMBER AGREEMENT

FISCAL YEAR	SQ. MILES	FISCAL YEAR	SQ. MILES
1941-42 .....	66,509.50	1946-47 .....	56,745.00
1942-43 .....	71,636.50	1947-48 .....	66,254.50
1943-44 .....	56,690.50	1948-49 .....	66,980.75
1944-45 .....	59,353.00	1949-50 .....	69,860.75
1945-46 .....	53,754.00	1950-51 .....	80,460.75

TABLE NO. 3  
MILLS LICENSED

The mills licensed during the year under the Mills Licensing Act, were as follows:

Less than 5,000 ft. daily capacity .....	667
5,000 to 30,000 ft. per day .....	682
Over 30,000 ft. per day .....	53
Pulp Mills .....	35
	1,437

SCALING

Scalers' examinations were held as follows:

Carnarvon .....	May 12th, 1950
Sault Ste. Marie .....	June 10th, 1950
Longlac .....	September 30th, 1950

TABLES

TABLE No. 4. Statement of amounts of timber cut during the year ending March 31st, 1950.

TABLE No. 5. Classification of annual timber returns for the year ending March 31st, 1950, by Districts.

5 Algonquin (Pembroke)	f. Kapuskasing	l. Sault Ste. Marie
5a. Chapleau	g. Kenora	m. Sioux Lookout
b. Cochrane	h. North Bay	n. Sudbury
c. Fort Frances	i. Parry Sound	o. Swastika
d. Geraldton	j. Port Arthur	p. Trent (Lindsay)
e. Gogama	k. Quinte (Tweed)	

TABLE No. 6. Timber areas sold during the year ending March 31st, 1951.

TABLE NO. 4  
AMOUNTS OF TIMBER CUT  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	PIECES	FEET	CORDS	CUBIC FEET
Red and White Pine .....	1,864,132	111,686,347	—	25,586,184
Jack Pine .....	3,755,162	56,280,414	320,612.90	55,154,235
Spruce .....	1,723,396	35,401,041	1,298,057.92	130,804,009
Balsam .....	43,431	480,013	101,597.76	9,418,380
Hemlock .....	497,061	22,019,020	—	5,752,601
Birch .....	359,734	29,273,210	—	6,088,784
Maple .....	133,352	8,858,825	—	1,975,557
Other Hardwood .....	89,305	4,653,635	—	1,148,296
Poplar .....	122,708	3,366,825	54,668.94	6,033,771
Cedar .....	12,516	187,686	—	88,548
Tamarac .....	1,156	26,630	—	10,233
	8,601,953	272,233,646	1,774,937.52	242,060,598

SPECIES	PIECES	LINEAL FEET	CORDS	CUBIC FEET
Ties	85,529	—	—	256,587
Ties	24,429	—	—	377,080
Poles	7,597	—	—	75,970
Poles	88,755	—	—	1,443,819
Posts	25,543	—	—	38,314
Posts	120	960	—	—
Fuelwood	—	—	20,940.21	1,884,600
Piling	1,865	40,676	—	—
Filing	884	—	—	16,639
Lagging	3,460	—	—	—
Lagging	—	—	787.92	70,920
Lagging	2,016	32,256	—	—
Mixed Logs	758,032	—	—	4,502,144
			21,728.13	8,666,073

TABLE No. 5  
PEMBROKE  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	238,375	9,216,222	\$23,040.40	\$23,881.64	\$ 46,922.13
Pine Booms	—	5,430	664,983	1,662.45	8,310.91	9,973.36
J. Pine Logs	—	165,938	2,522,342	6,184.59	4,301.61	10,486.20
Ash Logs	—	359	38,019	95.02	138.49	233.51
Balsam Logs	—	348	4,456	8.91	6.93	15.84
Basswood Logs	—	5,622	237,389	593.48	334.16	927.64
Beech Logs	—	289	17,603	44.01	79.21	123.22
Birch Logs	—	61,497	4,798,498	11,996.21	9,742.52	21,738.73
Cedar Logs	—	741	13,226	19.83	20.33	40.16
Hemlock Logs	—	76,551	3,540,676	5,311.01	1,039.09	6,350.10
Hemlock Booms	—	1,998	194,712	486.78	1,034.02	1,520.80
Maple Logs	—	25,056	1,724,887	4,312.20	5,765.45	10,177.65
Oak Logs	—	81	1,295	3.24	—	3.24
Poplar Logs	—	60,303	1,367,655	2,735.29	2,224.59	4,959.88
Poplar Booms	—	1,413	135,290	338.22	405.87	744.09
Spruce Logs	—	71,320	1,648,368	3,296.72	3,243.10	6,539.82
Spruce Booms	—	1,163	142,461	356.15	951.07	1,307.22
Tamarac Logs	—	261	9,129	13.69	—	13.69
Posts (Pieces)	—	12	—	.24	.36	.60
Poles (Pieces)	—	430	—	180.50	—	180.50
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	23,848	289,837.62	11,459.68	—	11,459.68
Fuelwood (Hard)	76.80	—	—	63.00	—	63.00
Fuelwood (Soft)	29.50	—	—	7.37	—	7.37
Balsam Pulpwood	76.75	—	—	53.72	33.84	87.56
J. Pine Pulpwood	144.56	—	—	57.82	—	57.82
Poplar Pulpwood	401.24	—	—	160.49	88.20	248.69
Spruce Pulpwood	337.71	—	—	472.79	21.72	494.51
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordages	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar	121.11	—	—	—	12.08	12.08
	—	—	—	\$72,953.90	\$61,635.19	\$134,589.09

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Mixed Logs	487,102 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	347.75 Cords
Pulpwood	953.09 Cords	Posts	1,263 Pcs.

TABLE NO. 5A  
CHAPLEAU  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs.....	—	30,176	3,096,378	\$ 7,740.94	\$18,667.63	\$26,408.57
Pine Booms.....	—	21	3,425	8.56	22.26	30.82
J. Pine Logs.....	—	392,269	6,460,351	13,953.52	27,966.35	41,919.87
J. Pine Booms.....	—	117	13,320	33.29	51.70	84.99
Birch Logs.....	—	23	901	2.25	1.35	3.60
Spruce Logs.....	—	6,447	92,442	184.88	462.72	647.60
Spruce Booms.....	—	9	1,624	4.06	6.50	10.56
Car Stakes (Pieces)	—	400	—	10.00	—	10.00
Poles (cu. ft.).....	—	5,191	70,309.56	2,902.51	—	2,902.51
Balsam Pulpwood...	192.95	—	—	135.06	—	135.06
J. Pine Pulpwood...	25,210.69	—	—	10,084.27	3,408.81	13,493.08
Spruce Pulpwood...	5,511.14	—	—	7,715.60	199.72	7,915.32
	—	—	—	\$42,774.94	\$50,787.04	\$93,561.98

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Fuelwood ..... 1,089.25 Cords      Poles .....

Posts ..... 10 Pcs.

TABLE NO. 5B  
COCHRANE  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs.....	—	11,390	705,204	\$ 1,762.99	\$ 4,659.32	\$ 6,422.31
Pine Booms.....	—	2	683	1.71	4.10	5.81
J. Pine Logs.....	—	462,793	6,141,763	9,891.40	32,187.23	42,078.63
J. Pine Booms.....	—	1,156	80,621	201.54	482.58	684.12
Balsam Logs.....	—	1,952	32,375	64.66	174.96	239.62
Birch Logs.....	—	46	1,300	3.25	4.55	7.80
Cedar Logs.....	—	15	86	.13	.39	.52
Poplar Logs.....	—	615	14,420	28.85	30.20	59.05
Spruce Logs.....	—	354,838	5,893,558	11,787.16	37,281.10	49,068.26
Spruce Booms .....	—	4,652	443,266	1,108.13	2,688.65	3,796.78
Poles (Pieces).....	—	352	—	106.75	81.76	188.51
Posts (Pieces) .....	—	240	—	4.80	18.64	23.44
Spruce Logs (cu. ft.)	—	199,688	1,428,681.29	36,178.76	—	36,178.76
J. Pine Logs (cu. ft.)	—	92,255	667,408.60	11,679.64	—	11,679.64
Fuelwood (Hard)...	987.47	—	—	493.71	159.29	653.00
Fuelwood (Soft)...	3,346.74	—	—	836.65	616.29	1,452.94
Balsam Pulpwood...	13,022.34	—	—	8,330.06	4,582.57	12,912.63
J. Pine Pulpwood...	8,742.81	—	—	3,497.12	874.28	4,371.40
Poplar Pulpwood...	24.21	—	—	9.68	14.53	24.21
Spruce Pulpwood...	326,781.23	—	—	456,909.21	133,852.13	590,761.34
Pulpwood Exported						
Included in previous						
cordages						
Balsam.....	648.14	—	—	—	648.14	648.14
Spruce.....	6,746.50	—	—	—	6,746.50	6,746.50
	—	—	—	\$542,896.20	\$225,107.21	\$768,003.41

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

J. Pine.....	44,325 ft. B.M.	Poles.....	97 Pcs.
Spruce.....	251,235 ft. B.M.	Posts.....	7,681 Pcs.
Poplar.....	24,413 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood.....	9,550.00 Cords
Cedar.....	15,578 lin. ft.	Pulpwood.....	8,298.00 Cords

TABLE No. 5C  
FORT FRANCES

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs.....	—	125,065	8,885,983	\$22,214.94	\$48,814.25	\$ 71,029.19
Pine Booms.....	—	1,496	338,796	846.97	2,009.93	2,856.90
J. Pine Logs.....	—	287,402	4,529,074	8,951.83	12,909.11	21,860.94
J. Pine Booms.....	—	1,120	113,090	282.72	449.36	732.08
Balsam Logs.....	—	14	105	.21	5.61	5.82
Poplar Logs.....	—	6,483	117,441	234.87	183.95	418.82
Spruce Logs.....	—	46,340	663,191	1,326.38	2,864.59	4,190.97
Spruce Booms.....	—	1,018	103,568	258.89	525.13	784.02
Posts (Pieces).....	—	952	—	19.04	—	19.04
Poles (Pieces).....	—	171	—	44.25	—	44.25
Poles (cu. ft.).....	—	5	65.00	4.55	—	4.55
Fuelwood (Hard).....	137.21	—	—	68.60	17.79	86.39
Fuelwood (Soft).....	31.50	—	—	7.87	11.02	18.89
Balsam Pulpwood.....	530.56	—	—	371.39	53.05	424.44
J. Pine Pulpwood.....	27,296.72	—	—	10,918.69	4,505.29	15,423.98
Poplar Pulpwood.....	15,337.96	—	—	6,135.20	1,325.78	7,460.98
Spruce Pulpwood.....	18,877.33	—	—	26,428.27	4,209.36	30,637.63
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordages						
J. Pine.....	19,800.00	—	—	—	9,899.99	9,899.99
	—	—	—	\$78,114.67	\$87,784.21	\$165,898.88

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine.....	66,210 ft. B.M.	Balsam.....	5,075 ft. B.M.
J. Pine.....	10,142 ft. B.M.	Posts.....	10,190 Pieces
Poplar.....	74,570 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood.....	1,201.31 Cords
Spruce.....	12,666 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood.....	4,153.08 Cords

TABLE No. 5D  
GERALDTON

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
J. Pine Logs.....	—	69,092	895,436	\$ 1,343.15	\$ 5,861.56	7,204.71
J. Pine Booms.....	—	7	317	.79	1.90	2.69
Balsam Logs.....	—	1,407	14,459	28.92	95.12	124.04
Birch Logs.....	—	172	2,172	5.43	5.43	10.86
Poplar Logs.....	—	11,349	229,377	458.75	687.33	1,146.08
Spruce Logs.....	—	37,491	680,549	1,361.10	3,831.59	5,192.69
Spruce Booms.....	—	3,705	464,779	1,161.94	2,788.67	3,950.61
Piling (cu. ft.).....	—	—	2,707.47	81.22	—	81.22
Ties (cu. ft.).....	—	24,429	377,080.35	11,312.40	—	11,312.40
Poles (cu. ft.).....	—	—	287,130.18	11,693.82	—	11,693.82
Lagging.....	565.08	—	—	584.74	—	584.74
Fuelwood (Hard).....	457.88	—	—	228.94	1.57	230.51

Continued on Next Page

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Balsam Pulpwood ..	11,547.33	—	—	8,083.14	5,017.52	13,100.66
J. Pine Pulpwood ..	131,552.31	—	—	52,620.92	13,408.78	66,029.70
Poplar Pulpwood ..	29,018.36	—	—	11,607.34	2,901.84	14,509.18
Spruce Pulpwood ..	164,344.02	—	—	230,080.20	43,224.21	273,304.41
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordages						
J. Pine ..	10,641.68	—	—	—	5,320.84	5,320.84
	—	—	—	\$330,652.80	\$83,146.36	\$413,799.16

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Mixed Logs ..... 15,000 ft. B.M. Fuelwood ..... 3,746.00 Cords

TABLE NO. 5E  
GOGAMA

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs .....	—	38,146	2,665,051	\$ 6,662.61	\$16,746.24	\$ 23,408.85
Pine Booms .....	—	15	1,579	3.95	11.05	15.00
J. Pine Logs .....	—	319,286	6,555,382	12,162.60	30,712.66	42,875.26
J. Pine Booms .....	—	6,161	535,028	1,337.55	2,900.36	4,237.91
Spruce Logs .....	—	130,553	2,591,488	5,182.97	13,518.97	18,701.94
Spruce Booms .....	—	794	74,184	185.45	447.45	632.90
Ties (Pieces) .....	—	46,553	—	4,655.30	—	4,655.30

Felling trees by use of a power saw, near Chapleau.



SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Car Stakes (Pieces)	—	843	—	34.15	—	34.15
Poles (Pieces) ...	—	2,516	—	822.25	629.00	1,451.25
Poles (cu. ft.) ...	—	19,576	285,716.20	11,758.80	—	11,758.80
Fuelwood (Hard) ...	25.00	—	—	12.50	2.50	15.00
Fuelwood (Soft) ...	25.00	—	—	6.25	1.25	7.50
Balsam Pulpwood	265.48	—	—	185.83	116.62	302.45
J. Pine Pulpwood	23,400.68	—	—	9,360.27	2,336.90	11,697.17
Spruce Pulpwood	33,858.15	—	—	47,401.40	15,663.78	63,065.18
	—	—	—	\$99,771.88	\$83,086.78	\$182,858.66

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Spruce ..... 17,383 ft. B.M. Lagging ..... 450 Pcs.  
 Fuelwood ..... 1,532.00 Cords

TABLE NO. 5F  
 KAPUSKASING

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
J. Pine Logs	—	180,736	3,121,753	\$ 4,682.61	\$ 14,810.67	\$ 19,493.28
Balsam Logs	—	17,005	189,586	379.18	560.77	939.95
Poplar Logs	—	6,711	161,938	323.88	209.46	533.34
Spruce Logs	—	470,198	7,921,212	15,842.43	38,195.52	54,037.95
Spruce Booms	—	1,357	159,289	398.22	842.33	1,240.55
Tamarac Logs	—	46	356	.53	1.60	2.13
Spruce Logs (cu. ft.)	—	415,299	1,968,763.89	51,534.31	—	51,534.31
Poles (Pieces) ...	—	277	—	92.50	92.50	185.00
Posts (Pieces) ...	—	5,077	—	101.54	304.62	406.16
Fuelwood (Hard) ...	159.18	—	—	79.59	13.42	93.01
Fuelwood (Soft) ...	167.52	—	—	41.88	25.13	67.01
Balsam Pulpwood	19,744.81	—	—	13,821.36	11,543.15	25,364.51
J. Pine Pulpwood	1.17	—	—	.47	.12	.59
Poplar Pulpwood	588.88	—	—	235.55	323.88	559.43
Spruce Pulpwood	263,084.45	—	—	368,318.24	98,212.17	466,530.41
Pulpwood Exported						
Included in previous						
cordages						
Balsam	4,697.71	—	—	—	4,697.71	4,697.71
Spruce	117,304.33	—	—	—	117,304.33	117,304.33
	—	—	—	\$455,852.29	\$287,137.38	\$742,989.67

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Spruce ..... 57,475 ft. B.M. Poles ..... 92 Pieces  
 Poplar ..... 52,623 ft. B.M. Fuelwood ..... 4,691.38 Cords  
 Spruce ..... 468 lin. ft. Pulpwood ..... 27,653.71 Cords  
 Posts ..... 4,279 Pieces

TABLE NO. 5G  
 KENORA

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	58	6,968	\$ 17.42	\$ 24.39	\$ 41.81
J. Pine Logs	—	44,691	906,372	1,470.85	4,444.57	5,915.42
J. Pine Booms	—	6	212	.53	1.29	1.82
Balsam Logs ...	—	64	429	.86	2.57	3.43
Poplar Logs ...	—	2,367	73,763	147.53	331.93	479.46
Spruce Logs ...	—	3,538	109,251	218.51	604.31	822.82
Spruce Booms ...	—	674	171,336	428.34	882.30	1,310.64
Ties (Pieces)	—	8,395	—	839.50	381.35	1,220.85

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SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Poles (Pieces)	—	16	—	12.00	—	12.00
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	22,170	254,952.56	10,225.60	—	10,225.60
J. Pine Logs (cu. ft.)	—	43,395	183,489.73	5,216.12	—	5,216.12
Poplar Logs (cu. ft.)	—	382	1,840.83	32.45	—	32.45
Spruce Logs (cu. ft.)	—	7,013	37,682.31	1,126.55	—	1,126.55
Fuelwood (Hard)	2.00	—	—	1.00	.10	1.10
Fuelwood (Soft)	307.35	—	—	76.83	30.00	106.83
Balsam Pulpwood	2,020.98	—	—	1,414.69	98.11	1,512.80
J. Pine Pulpwood	30,204.56	—	—	12,081.83	4,899.28	16,981.11
Poplar Pulpwood	29.98	—	—	11.99	—	11.99
Spruce Pulpwood	32,892.54	—	—	46,049.54	7,804.99	53,854.53
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordages	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Pine	621.83	—	—	—	310.93	310.93
Poplar	5,492.50	—	—	—	549.25	549.25
Spruce	1,080.13	—	—	—	1,080.13	1,080.13
	—	—	—	\$79,372.14	\$21,445.50	\$100,817.64

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	7,000 ft. B.M.	Cedar	65,000 ft. B.M.
J. Pine	543,000 ft. B.M.	Mixed	204,000 ft. B.M.
Balsam	2,000 ft. B.M.	Posts	7,764 Pieces
Spruce	506,000 ft. B.M.	Ties	100 Pieces
Poplar	4,000 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	4,940.00 Cords

TABLE NO. 5H

## NORTH BAY

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	869,061	60,851,341	\$152,128.31	\$382,510.52	\$534,638.83
Pine Booms	—	8,666	1,114,117	2,785.28	5,113.61	7,898.89
J. Pine Logs	—	22,487	429,045	734.91	2,008.63	2,743.54
Ash Logs	—	21	1,358	3.39	—	3.39
Balsam Logs	—	1,080	12,047	24.09	23.88	47.97
Basswood Logs	—	13,094	1,178,333	2,945.83	3,133.71	6,079.54
Birch Logs	—	49,504	4,019,497	10,048.71	6,301.35	16,350.06
Cedar Logs	—	443	10,896	16.34	18.06	34.40
Hemlock Logs	—	52,317	2,009,053	3,013.56	402.07	3,415.63
Maple Logs	—	—	185,800	464.50	—	464.50
Oak Logs	—	7	553	1.38	—	1.38
Poplar Logs	—	1,284	89,133	178.26	8.04	186.30
Spruce Logs	—	78,357	2,542,885	5,143.79	5,812.61	10,956.40
Spruce Booms	—	2,478	228,609	571.45	615.23	1,186.68
Tamarac Logs	—	362	8,985	13.48	—	13.48
Birch Logs (cu. ft.)	—	—	214,277.35	2,142.77	—	2,142.77
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	2,790	37,272.04	1,520.46	—	1,520.46
Poles (lin. ft.)	—	36	2,112	21.12	—	21.12
Poles (Pieces)	—	1,517	—	429.70	266.50	696.20
Posts (Pieces)	—	1,563	—	31.26	69.45	100.71
Fuelwood (Hard)	7,211.25	—	—	3,614.11	—	3,614.11
Fuelwood (Soft)	823.52	—	—	205.88	—	205.88
Balsam Pulpwood	1,138.00	—	—	796.60	—	796.60
J. Pine Pulpwood	2,200.61	—	—	880.24	1,320.37	2,200.61
Poplar Pulpwood	834.66	—	—	333.86	697.50	1,031.36
Spruce Pulpwood	1,683.78	—	—	2,357.29	93.74	2,451.03
	—	—	—	\$190,406.57	\$408,395.27	\$598,801.84

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	607,000 ft. B.M.	Mixed Logs	100,000 ft. B.M.
J. Pine	156,000 ft. B.M.	Poles	2,557 Pieces
Hemlock	14,000 ft. B.M.	Posts	3,815 Pieces
Spruce	176,000 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	5,329.00 Cords
Birch	152,000 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood	4,100.00 Cords

TABLE No. 5i

## PARRY SOUND

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST. 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	DUES	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	33,777	2,493,008	\$ 6,232.42	\$ 6,807.24	\$ 13,039.66
Pine Booms	—	237	16,601	41.50	115.87	157.37
Ash Logs	—	423	23,469	58.66	8.10	66.76
Basswood Logs	—	15,308	683,364	1,708.37	722.82	2,431.19
Beech Logs	—	469	23,356	58.38	—	58.38
Birch Logs	—	165,290	14,422,367	36,055.83	31,193.44	67,249.27
Cedar Logs	—	713	7,945	11.91	—	11.91
Elm Logs	—	2,206	187,859	470.75	167.92	638.67
Hemlock Logs	—	174,627	7,933,916	11,900.85	3,181.69	15,082.54
Hemlock Booms	—	217	19,010	47.51	10.97	58.48
Maple Logs	—	30,754	2,137,390	5,343.46	3,316.26	8,659.72
Oak Logs	—	409	28,275	70.68	54.11	124.79
Poplar Logs	—	92	2,917	5.83	—	5.83
Spruce Logs	—	34,795	1,174,938	2,349.92	2,242.85	4,592.77
Spruce Booms	—	685	71,019	177.51	73.69	251.20
Tamarac Logs	—	104	1,185	1.78	1.47	3.25
Poles (Pieces)	—	29	—	9.00	—	9.00
Posts (Pieces)	—	264	—	5.28	—	5.28
Fuelwood (Hard)	1,835.71	—	—	917.85	280.23	1,198.08
Balsam Pulpwood	82.50	—	—	59.40	—	59.40
Poplar Pulpwood	151.29	—	—	104.68	69.60	174.28
Spruce Pulpwood	679.15	—	—	950.81	15.66	966.47
	—	—	—	\$64,582.38	\$48,261.92	\$114,844.30

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	310,589 ft. B.M.	Spruce	128,196 ft. B.M.
H. Wood	245,863 ft. B.M.	Poplar	17,685 ft. B.M.
Basswood	17,482 ft. B.M.	Mixed Logs	70,674 lin. ft.
Hemlock	582,531 ft. B.M.	Posts	815 Pieces
Birch	383,525 ft. B.M.	Poles	85 Pieces
Oak	4,775 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	2,757.00 Cords
Maple	239,917 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood	4,162.00 Cords
Tamarac	2,119 ft. B.M.		

TABLE No. 5j

## PORT ARTHUR

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	4,359	214,336	\$ 535.84	\$ 1,303.05	\$ 1,838.89
Pine Booms	—	218	62,428	156.06	468.20	624.26
J. Pine Logs	—	202,024	2,921,411	6,297.02	13,686.20	19,983.22
J. Pine Booms	—	283	13,925	34.81	89.90	124.71

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SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Ash Logs .....	—	63	962	2.40	2.40	4.80
Balsam Logs .....	—	7,129	63,191	126.39	291.58	417.97
Birch Logs .....	—	1,887	23,555	58.88	40.73	99.61
Cedar Logs .....	—	245	9,436	14.15	42.00	56.15
Poplar Logs .....	—	11,495	207,086	414.18	617.69	1,031.87
Spruce Logs .....	—	49,246	1,114,937	2,229.87	5,712.75	7,942.62
Spruce Booms .....	—	6,518	782,610	1,956.80	3,439.80	5,396.60
Ties (Pieces) .....	—	2,031	—	203.10	40.62	243.72
Posts (Pieces) .....	—	511	—	10.22	20.44	30.66
Piling (lin. ft.) .....	—	141	5,640	112.80	—	112.80
Piling (cu. ft.) .....	—	364	8,444.46	433.32	—	433.32
Poles (cu. ft.) .....	—	9,025	139,969.79	5,951.85	—	5,951.85
Fuelwood (Hard) .....	378.36	—	—	189.18	67.08	256.26
Fuelwood (Soft) .....	94.88	—	—	23.71	28.95	52.66
Balsam Pulpwood .....	32,717.45	—	—	22,888.12	16,033.32	38,921.44
J. Pine Pulpwood .....	14,704.19	—	—	5,881.37	1,556.91	7,438.28
Poplar Pulpwood .....	886.27	—	—	354.51	68.42	422.93
Spruce Pulpwood .....	215,528.91	—	—	299,946.72	99,980.83	399,927.55
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordage						
Spruce .....	6,648.22	—	—	—	8,591.27	8,591.27
Balsam .....	4,419.59	—	—	—	6,555.54	6,555.54
J. Pine .....	1,809.68	—	—	—	904.84	904.84
Poplar .....	183.92	—	—	—	18.39	18.39
	—	—	—	\$347,821.30	\$159,560.91	\$507,382.21

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine .....	256,741 ft. B.M.	Spruce Pulp .....	121.53 Cords
J. Pine .....	301,559 ft. B.M.	Poplar Pulp .....	58.80 Cords
Spruce .....	58,768 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood .....	1,645.59 Cords
Balsam .....	34,563 ft. B.M.	Piling .....	2,081.78 cu. ft.
Poplar .....	4,841 ft. B.M.	Posts .....	904 Pieces
J. Pine Pulp .....	434.91 Cords	Poles .....	15 Pieces

TABLE NO. 5K  
TWEED  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs .....	—	253,391	8,452,878	\$21,132.15	\$19,571.03	\$40,703.18
Pine Booms .....	—	445	46,409	116.00	72.87	188.87
Ash Logs .....	—	2,111	88,599	221.47	219.42	440.89
Balsam Logs .....	—	13,871	155,448	310.92	336.35	647.27
Basswood Logs .....	—	26,165	1,030,284	2,575.65	4,106.10	6,681.75
Beech Logs .....	—	4,228	185,629	464.03	337.68	801.71
Birch Logs .....	—	25,206	1,804,136	4,510.24	6,084.64	10,594.88
Cedar Logs .....	—	4,911	80,366	120.52	210.96	331.48
Cherry Logs .....	—	241	13,321	33.29	31.13	64.42
Elm Logs .....	—	2,265	206,060	515.12	522.80	1,037.92
Hemlock Logs .....	—	96,607	4,176,142	6,264.07	4,109.16	10,373.23
Hemlock Booms .....	—	534	68,262	170.63	.71	171.34
Maple Logs .....	—	39,348	2,624,355	6,560.81	7,638.42	14,199.23
Oak Logs .....	—	3,038	123,186	307.92	647.28	955.20
Poplar Logs .....	—	24,626	680,653	1,363.26	1,531.26	2,894.52
Spruce Logs .....	—	72,835	1,878,257	3,756.61	3,731.09	7,487.70

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Spruce Booms	—	573	62,809	156.98	57.53	214.51
Tamarac Logs	—	332	6,111	917	17.18	26.35
Poles (Pieces)	—	124	—	36.50	33.50	70.00
Posts (Pieces)	—	818	—	16.36	12.06	28.42
Xmas Trees (Pieces)	—	168	—	25.20	—	25.20
Fuelwood (Hard)	447.30	—	—	223.65	4.50	228.15
Fuelwood (Soft)	142.00	—	—	35.50	—	35.50
Balsam Pulpwood	177.02	—	—	123.92	.91	124.83
Poplar Pulpwood	11.58	—	—	4.63	8.11	12.74
Spruce Pulpwood	180.95	—	—	253.33	—	253.33
	—	—	—	\$49,307.93	\$49,284.69	\$98,592.62

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	575,065 ft. B.M.	Balsam	48,352 ft. B.M.
Oak	24,713 ft. B.M.	Elm	21,946 ft. B.M.
Maple	162,643 ft. B.M.	Ash	8,970 ft. B.M.
Birch	36,363 ft. B.M.	Cedar	9,015 ft. B.M.
Basswood	92,607 ft. B.M.	Poles	100 Pieces
Hemlock	147,856 ft. B.M.	Posts	1,880 Pieces
Poplar	45,524 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	353.99 Cords
Spruce	174,813 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood	471.60 Cords

Piling lumber for use in manufacturing, Sudbury.



TABLE NO. 5L  
SAULT STE. MARIE  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	27,302	1,971,010	\$ 4,927.51	\$11,298.43	\$ 16,225.94
Pine Booms	—	83	6,785	16.96	64.46	81.42
J. Pine Logs	—	115,805	2,785,042	4,178.61	13,814.60	17,993.21
J. Pine Booms	—	741	38,975	97.43	178.55	275.98
Ash Logs	—	165	11,468	28.60	39.32	67.92
Balsam Logs	—	353	4,851	9.70	15.59	25.29
Birch Logs	—	42,150	3,354,872	8,387.13	15,352.04	23,739.17
Cedar Logs	—	1,285	25,369	38.05	9.78	47.83
Elm Logs	—	339	31,938	79.82	177.58	257.40
Hemlock Logs	—	12,278	851,191	1,276.76	3,172.98	4,449.74
Maple Logs	—	22,974	1,189,293	2,973.18	4,489.97	7,463.15
Oak Logs	—	1,491	134,321	335.84	667.39	1,003.23
Poplar Logs	—	143	4,929	9.86	15.66	25.52
Spruce Logs	—	19,172	594,664	1,199.64	2,550.05	3,749.69
Spruce Booms	—	1,036	98,983	247.46	373.61	621.07
Car Stakes (Pieces)	—	3,025	—	181.50	—	181.50
Poles (Pieces)	—	168	—	45.00	42.00	87.00
Posts (Pieces)	—	6,255	—	135.50	135.01	270.51
Posts (lin. ft.)	—	120	960	8.48	—	8.48
Poles (lin. ft.)	—	1,688	41,924	628.86	—	628.86
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	404	6,396.10	281.69	—	281.69
Balsam Pulpwood	11,125.33	—	—	7,787.73	4,069.95	11,857.68
J. Pine Pulpwood	9,042.12	—	—	3,616.85	3,584.59	7,201.44
Poplar Pulpwood	4,563.09	—	—	1,825.23	1,364.13	3,189.36
Spruce Pulpwood	85,713.92	—	—	119,999.48	24,262.41	144,261.89
	—	—	—	\$158,316.87	\$85,678.10	\$243,994.97

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	86,714 ft. B.M.	Hemlock	130,552 ft. B.M.
J. Pine	68,485 ft. B.M.	Balsam	729 ft. B.M.
Birch	586,766 ft. B.M.	Poplar	29,287 ft. B.M.
Oak	23,814 ft. B.M.	J. Pine	8,248 lin. ft.
Maple	260,385 ft. B.M.	Spruce	70,308 lin. ft.
Elm	6,370 ft. B.M.	Posts	24 Pieces
Spruce	92,727 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	1,500.00 Cords

TABLE NO. 5M  
SIOUX LOOKOUT  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	7,885	296,119	\$ 740.29	\$ 2,224.14	\$ 2,964.43
Pine Booms	—	50	9,506	23.76	64.87	88.63
J. Pine Logs	—	365,859	5,620,490	11,141.09	24,678.97	35,820.06
J. Pine Booms	—	274	28,552	71.37	101.50	172.87
Balsam Logs	—	123	2,192	4.38	8.77	13.15
Poplar Logs	—	202	12,062	24.12	54.28	78.40
Spruce Logs	—	81,557	2,071,005	4,142.03	11,015.41	15,157.44
Spruce Booms	—	1,560	340,897	852.22	1,573.38	2,425.60
Ties (Pieces)	—	25,628	—	2,562.80	1,025.12	3,587.92
Poles (Pieces)	—	25	—	6.25	6.25	12.50
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	5,328	66,862.53	2,573.93	—	2,573.93

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Lagging (lin. ft.)	—	2,016	32,256	—	—	161.28
Balsam Pulpwood	8,558.85	—	161.28	5,991.20	124.13	6,115.33
J. Pine Pulpwood	17,268.89	—	—	6,908.14	3,883.52	10,791.66
Poplar Pulpwood	11.00	—	—	4.40	1.10	5.50
Spruce Pulpwood	116,731.31	—	—	154,998.86	12,366.27	167,365.13
Pulpwood Exported						
Included in previous						
cordages						
Balsam	1,888.18	—	—	—	1,888.18	1,888.18
J. Pine	.96	—	—	—	.48	.48
Spruce	23,271.55	—	—	—	23,271.55	23,271.55
	—	—	—	\$190,206.12	\$82,287.92	\$272,494.04

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

J. Pine	163,022 ft. B.M.	Poles	237 Pieces
Poplar	750 ft. B.M.	Posts	390 Pieces
Spruce	410,770 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	14,828.50 Cords
Birch	8,903 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood	3,380.28 Cords
Spruce	462,906 lin. ft.		

TABLE NO. 5N

## SUDBURY

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs	—	276	6,273,529	\$17,198.87	\$33,494.55	\$50,693.42
Pine Booms	—	146,479	36,522	91.30	126.83	218.13
J. Pine Logs	—	137,503	1,786,795	5,653.16	3,897.63	9,550.79
J. Pine Booms	—	379	25,454	63.63	94.34	157.97
Ash Logs	—	422	12,069	30.17	83.28	113.45
Basswood Logs	—	638	19,820	49.55	242.71	292.26
Birch Logs	—	8,342	269,235	673.08	832.41	1,505.49
Cedar Logs	—	2,500	20,078	30.11	113.94	144.05
Elm Logs	—	37	2,511	6.28	8.79	15.07
Hemlock Logs	—	3,213	142,658	213.98	715.16	920.14
Hemlock Booms	—	95	7,861	19.65	192.59	212.24
Maple Logs	—	1,511	47,236	118.08	127.60	245.68
Oak Logs	—	4	54	.13	—	.13
Poplar Logs	—	2,163	24,000	48.02	67.91	115.93
Spruce Logs	—	31,366	562,259	1,124.52	2,365.63	3,490.15
Spruce Booms	—	322	17,861	44.65	127.19	171.84
Piling (cu. ft.)	—	520	5,487.00	199.19	—	199.19
Poles (cu. ft.)	—	418	5,307.13	208.85	—	208.85
Poles (Pieces)	—	1,758	—	574.00	—	574.00
Posts (Pieces)	—	7,485	—	149.70	9.78	159.48
Car Stakes (Pieces)	—	3,956	—	171.60	—	171.60
Lagging (Pieces)	—	3,460	—	167.46	—	167.46
Fuelwood (Hard)	379.37	—	—	189.68	—	189.68
Fuelwood (Soft)	529.83	—	—	132.46	—	132.46
Balsam Pulpwood	386.41	—	—	270.48	270.67	541.15
J. Pine Pulpwood	27,787.59	—	—	11,115.04	2,029.96	13,145.00
Poplar Pulpwood	2,356.14	—	—	942.46	813.03	1,755.49
Spruce Pulpwood	8,009.50	—	—	11,213.29	362.98	11,576.27
	—	—	—	\$50,690.30	\$45,976.98	\$96,667.28

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine.....	584,207 ft. B.M.	Cedar.....	5,764 ft. B.M.
J. Pine.....	146,564 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood.....	5,175.92 Cords
Spruce.....	103,160 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood.....	2,700.35 Cords
Hemlock.....	79,612 ft. B.M.	Lagging.....	6,637 Pieces
Hardwood.....	12,310 ft. B.M.	Posts.....	5,161 Pieces
Poplar.....	27,624 ft. B.M.	Poles.....	448 Pieces

TABLE No. 50  
SWASTIKA

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs.....	—	44,026	3,284,011	\$ 8,210.00	\$ 19,259.11	\$ 27,469.11
Pine Booms.....	—	22	741	.85	.926	11.11
J. Pine Logs.....	—	978,055	10,699,351	19,219.83	65,200.21	84,420.04
J. Pine Booms.....	—	1,178	56,313	140.78	376.95	517.73
Balsam Logs.....	—	83	845	1.69	6.02	7.71
Birch Logs.....	—	6	47	.12	—	.12
Cedar Logs.....	—	109	1,015	1.52	.20	1.72
Poplar Logs.....	—	10,531	183,702	367.41	522.95	890.36
Spruce Logs.....	—	188,499	2,195,446	4,391.07	15,970.66	20,361.73
Spruce Booms.....	—	645	60,390	150.97	399.60	550.57
Tamarac Logs.....	—	51	864	1.30	5.62	6.92
Ties (Pieces).....	—	2,922	—	292.20	146.10	438.30
Poles (Pieces).....	—	214	—	56.50	53.50	110.00
Posts (Pieces).....	—	933	—	18.66	46.65	65.31
Fuelwood (Hard).....	806.92	—	—	403.45	105.08	508.53
Fuelwood (Soft).....	2,486.92	—	—	621.71	501.57	1,123.28
Lagging.....	222.84	—	—	311.98	207.68	519.66
Balsam Pulpwood.....	11.00	—	—	7.70	5.50	13.20
J. Pine Pulpwood.....	3,056.00	—	—	1,222.39	917.88	2,140.27
Poplar Pulpwood.....	454.28	—	—	181.71	186.86	368.57
Spruce Pulpwood.....	23,843.83	—	—	33,381.35	10,798.73	44,180.08
Pulpwood Exported Included in previous cordages.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spruce.....	250.43	—	—	—	250.43	250.43
	—	—	—	\$68,984.19	\$114,970.56	\$183,954.75

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine.....	33,651 ft. B.M.	Poles.....	152 Pieces
J. Pine.....	633,625 ft. B.M.	Spruce Pulp.....	4,189.62 Cords
Spruce.....	535,934 ft. B.M.	J. Pine Pulp.....	1,187.46 Cords
Poplar.....	76,022 ft. B.M.	Poplar Pulp.....	329.34 Cords
Ties.....	8,067 Pieces	Fuelwood.....	7,751.87 Cords
Posts.....	4,405 Pieces		

TABLE No. 5P  
LINDSAY

## CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL TIMBER RETURN YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1950

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Pine Logs.....	—	17,623	965,510	\$ 2,413.74	\$ 5,977.50	8,391.24
Pine Booms.....	—	58	6,224	15.55	35.56	51.11
Ash Logs.....	—	8	324	.81	—	.81
Balsam Logs.....	—	2	29	.06	.23	.29
Basswood Logs.....	—	8,681	290,564	726.37	1,258.35	1,984.72
Beech Logs.....	—	71	4,920	12.30	17.38	29.68

SPECIES	CORDS	PIECES	FEET	DUES	BONUS	TOTAL
Birch Logs	—	5,611	576,630	1,441.57	5,058.29	6,499.86
Cedar Logs	—	1,554	19,269	28.95	23.02	51.97
Elm Logs	—	916	50,056	125.13	131.69	256.82
Hemlock Logs	—	78,593	3,071,861	4,607.76	2,634.74	7,242.50
Hemlock Booms	—	31	3,678	9.20	6.20	15.40
Maple Logs	—	13,709	949,864	2,374.64	3,301.15	5,675.79
Oak Logs	—	434	26,676	66.67	64.43	131.10
Poplar Logs	—	2,931	62,459	124.92	97.02	221.94
Spruce Logs	—	19,308	412,852	825.69	663.52	1,489.21
Spruce Booms	—	347	30,054	75.13	150.49	225.62
Fuelwood (Hard)	49.00	—	—	24.50	—	24.50
Fuelwood (Soft)	2.00	—	—	.50	—	.50
Posts (Pieces)	—	1,433	—	28.66	—	28.66
	—	—	—	\$12,902.15	\$19,419.57	\$32,321.72

## CUT UNDER PERMIT

Pine	194,137 ft. B.M.	Oak	19,215 ft. B.M.
Hemlock	222,426 ft. B.M.	Ash	4,849 ft. B.M.
Spruce	172,819 ft. B.M.	Beech	23,726 ft. B.M.
Balsam	27,242 ft. B.M.	Tamarac	1,859 ft. B.M.
Maple	587,351 ft. B.M.	Poles	19 Pieces
Birch	92,592 ft. B.M.	Fuelwood	381.00 Cords
Basswood	30,738 ft. B.M.	Pulpwood	157.50 Cords
Elm	41,586 ft. B.M.	Bolts	214.00 Cords
Poplar	73,348 ft. B.M.		

Logs from a winter cutting piled at a sawmill, Moose R. Crossing, Ont.



TABLE No. 6  
TIMBER SALES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1950	LOCATION	NO. OF SQUARES	TO WHOM SOLD	PRICES PAID			TOTAL.	FILE	
					MILES	TEN- DERS	KIND OF TIMBER	BID	UPSET	
April 5	May 1	Rondeau Provincial Park	—	3	Mr. A. D. McKillop, West Lorne, Ontario	All down timber	—	—	\$40.00 per M	102122
May 12	June 7	Leitch Twp. Block 1	0	2	Mr. P. Johnson, Cochrane, Ontario	Spruce under 9" Balsam under 9"	.55 .55	.50 .50 .70	1.40 2.45 per cord 2.45 per cord	
					Spruce and Balsam 9" and over at the measured end	Up to 10 cu. ft. per piece	1 1/2c	.03	4 1/2c per cu. ft.	
					Over 10 to 20 cu. ft. per piece	1 1/2c	.04	5 1/2c per cu. ft.		
					Over 20 to 30 cu. ft. per piece	1 1/2c	.05	6 1/2c per cu. ft.		
					Over 30 to 40 cu. ft. per piece	.02	.06	.08 per cu. ft.		
					Over 40 to 50 cu. ft. per piece	.02	.07	.09 per cu. ft.		
					Over 50 cu. ft. per piece	.02	.08	.10 per cu. ft.		
					Spruce under 9" Balsam under 9"	.60	.50 .80	1.70 .95	2.80 per cord 2.75 per cord	
					Spruce and Balsam 9" and over	Up to 10 cu. ft. per piece	4 1/2c	4 1/2c per cu. ft.		
						Over 10 to 20 cu. ft. per piece	5 1/2c	5 1/2c per cu. ft.		
						Over 20 to 30 cu. ft. per piece	6 1/2c	6 1/2c per cu. ft.		



DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1950	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE
							BID	UPSET	DUES		
Aug. 2	Aug. 23	Cardiff Twp.	2	2	William MacKenzie, R.R. No. 3, Bancroft, Ont.	White Pine Logs Maple Logs Birch Logs Beech Logs Basswood Logs Hemlock Logs Oak Logs Elm Logs Spruce and Balsam Logs Poplar Logs Ash Logs Maple Fuelwood	2.00 2.00 2.25 1.00 2.00 1.25 2.00 .25 1.00 .50 1.00 .10	9.50 5.50 2.85 4.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 4.50 5.00 4.00 4.50 .25	2.85 2.85 2.85 2.70 2.70 1.70 2.70 2.70 2.25 2.20 2.70 .50	14.35 per M ft. B.M. 10.35 per M ft. B.M. 10.60 per M ft. B.M. 8.20 per M ft. B.M. 10.20 per M ft. B.M. 8.45 per M ft. B.M. 10.20 per M ft. B.M. 7.45 per M ft. B.M.	18289
Aug. 2	Aug. 23	Balmer Twp.	7	1	Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited, Suite 904, 50 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Jackpine Logs Spruce Logs Jackpine Lagging Spruce Lagging	2.00 2.00 — —	6.00 5.50 1/3c 1/3c	1.75 0.75 per M ft. B.M. 0.75 per M ft. B.M. 1/3c per lineal ft. 1/3c per lineal ft.	61306	
Aug. 9	Aug. 30	Balmer Twp.	8	1	New Dickenson Mines Limited, 40 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Jackpine Logs Spruce Logs Jackpine Lagging Spruce Lagging	.50 1/25 1/9c —	6.00 5.50 — —	1.75 2.25 4/9c 1/3c	8.25 per M ft. B.M. 9.00 per M ft. B.M. 4/9c per lineal ft. 1/3c per lineal ft.	61306
Aug. 10	Aug. 31	Sheraton Twp.	1	2	E. Mainville, 192 Main Ave. Timmins, Ont.	Spruce Logs Jackpine Logs Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood Hard Fuelwood Soft Fuelwood	.75 .50 .25 .25 .20 .30	8.00 8.50 85 .30 .20 .20	2.25 1.75 1.70 .95 .50 .25	11.00 per M ft. B.M. 10.75 per M ft. B.M. 2.80 per cord 1.50 per cord .90 per cord .75 per cord	10870

DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1950	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE
							BID	UPSET	DUES		
Aug. 16	Aug. 31	Whitney Twp.	1	3	Chaput's Wood Yard, 44 Windsor Avenue, Timmins, Ont.	Spruce Logs Spruce Pulpwood	3.00 .75	8.00 .85	2.25 1.70	13.25 per M ft. B.M. 3.30 per cord	12646
Aug. 14	Aug. 31	Fisher Twp.	1	4	Mr. H. Schwartz, 136 Pilgrim St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Yellow Birch Other Hardwood Spruce and Balsam White Pine Cedar Poles Up to 10 cu. ft. Over 10 to 20 cu. ft. Over 20 to 30 cu. ft. Over 30 to 40 cu. ft. Over 40 to 50 cu. ft. Over 50 cu. ft.	0.00 4.50 3.00 1.00	6.50 3.50 5.00 8.50	2.85 2.70 2.25 2.85	18.35 per M ft. B.M. 10.70 per M ft. B.M. 10.25 per M ft. B.M. 12.35 per M ft. B.M.	145703
Sept. 27	Oct. 17	Aweres Twp.	2	6	Hugo O. Schwartz, 136 Pilgrim St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Birch and Oak Logs Other Hardwood Logs Pine Logs Hemlock Logs Spruce and Balsam Logs	15.00 2.50 1.50 1.50	5.50 3.00 7.50 3.00	2.70 2.85 2.85 1.70	23.20 per M ft. B.M. 8.35 per M ft. B.M. 11.85 per M ft. B.M. 6.20 per M ft. B.M.	20420
Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Blount Twp.	2	1	A. E. Wicks Limited, Cochrane, Ont.	Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood Spruce Logs Balsam Logs	— — — —	.85 .95	2.25 2.55 per cord 2.50 per cord	7.25 per M ft. B.M.	42060
Oct. 4	Oct. 25	Twp. 16 <sup>7</sup>	2	2	S. L. Sellers, Blind River, Ontario	Yellow Birch Logs Maple Logs Oak Logs Other Hardwood Logs Pine Logs Hemlock Logs Spruce Logs	4.25 1.00 4.25 5.50 1.00 4.65 .50 1.00	5.50 3.00 3.00 2.70 7.50 2.85 3.00 2.25	2.85 12.60 per M ft. B.M. 6.85 per M ft. B.M. 12.45 per M ft. B.M. 6.70 per M ft. B.M. 15.00 per M ft. B.M. 5.20 per M ft. B.M. 8.25 per M ft. B.M.	1223894	

DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1950	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	F.H.E.		
							BID	UPSET	DUES				
Oct. 5	Oct. 26	McCowan Twp.	1	3	Charles Berube, Kapuskasing, Ontario	Spruce Pulpwood Poplar Pulpwood	.47 .04	.20 .40	3.37 1.04	per cord per cord	109609		
Oct. 6	Oct. 27	Haviland Twp.	1	4	E. Osis, 218 Albert St. E. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Hemlock Logs Birch and Oak Logs Other Hardwood Logs	2.00 7.50	1.70 2.70	7.20 17.70	per M ft. per M ft.	B.M. B.M.	146049	
Oct. 10	Nov. 1	Rowell Twp.	8	1	Jan Timber & Contracting Limited, Dryden, Ont.	Maple, Yellow Birch Logs	3.00	3.50	2.70	0.20	per M ft.	B.M.	92460
Oct. 10	Nov. 1	Daniel Twp. and North thereof Kenora District	7	1	Canadian Forest Products Limited, 257 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.	Spruce Logs Jackpine Logs Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood	3.50 3.50 .55 .50	2.25 1.75 1.70 .95	11.25 11.25 2.65 1.65	per M ft. per M ft. per cord per cord	B.M. B.M.	92460	
Oct. 12	Nov. 2	McCowan Twp.	1	3	Mr. Narcisse Veilleux, Lowther, Ont.	Spruce (Standing) Spruce (Blowndown)	1.35 .50	.10 .10	1.70 1.70	3.15 2.30	per cord per cord	109609	
Oct. 13	Nov. 3	Galway Twp.	1 1/2	5	Read Bros. Lumber Co., Bolbygeon, Ontario	White Pine Logs Maple Logs Basswood Logs Hemlock Logs Spruce and Balsam Logs Cedar Logs Cedar Posts	13.00 7.00 10.00 8.00 11.00 7.00 .03	2.85 2.85 2.70 1.70 0.00 1.70 .05	27.35 16.35 19.20 15.20 2.25 14.20 .10	per M ft. per M ft. per M ft. per M ft.	B.M. B.M. B.M.	27152	

DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1950	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE
						KIND OF TIMBER				
BID	UPSET	DUES								
Oct. 17	Nov. 8	McDonough Twp.	11 1/2	1	Red Lake Lumber Co., Box 9, Red Lake, Ont.	Spruce Logs Jackpine Logs	—	6.00 0.00	2.25 1.75	8.25 per M ft. B.M. 7.75 per M ft. B.M.
Oct. 24	Nov. 13	Anstruther Twp.	1	3	Chesel McColl & Gordon, Perdue, Apsley, Ont.	Maple Logs Yellow Birch Logs Basswood Logs Hemlock Logs Beech Logs White Pine Logs Elm Logs	8.50 12.00 12.00 7.50 7.00 12.50 7.00	5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 4.50 9.50 4.50	2.85 2.85 2.70 1.70 2.70 2.85 2.70	16.85 per M ft. B.M. 20.35 per M ft. B.M. 20.20 per M ft. B.M. 14.70 per M ft. B.M. 14.20 per M ft. B.M. 24.85 per M ft. B.M. 14.20 per M ft. B.M.
Oct. 24	Nov. 13	Anstruther Twp.	1	3	Chesel McColl & Gordon, Perdue, Apsley, Ont.	Hard Maple Logs Yellow Birch Logs Hemlock Logs Cedar Logs White Pine Logs Spruce Logs Beech Logs Basswood Logs Elm Logs Cedar Posts	16.00 17.50 8.00 10.00 15.00 10.00 8.00 16.00 7.00 .05	5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 9.50 5.00 4.50 5.50 5.50 .03	2.85 2.85 1.70 1.70 2.85 2.25 2.70 2.70 2.70 .02	24.35 per M ft. B.M. 25.85 per M ft. B.M. 15.20 per M ft. B.M. 17.20 per M ft. B.M. 27.35 per M ft. B.M. 17.25 per M ft. B.M. 15.00 per M ft. B.M. 24.20 per M ft. B.M. 15.20 per M ft. B.M. .10 each
Oct. 26	Nov. 16	Rattray Twp. Parcel 1	11 1/4	1	Kokotow Bros. Lumber, 5 McCamus Ave., Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Jackpine Logs Spruce Logs Poplar Logs	5.75 5.25 1.75	7.00 6.00 2.50	1.75 2.25 2.20	14.50 per M ft. B.M. 13.50 per M ft. B.M. 6.45 per M ft. B.M.
Oct. 30	Nov. 15	Gross Twp.	2	2	Kokotow Bros. Lumber, 5 McCamus Ave., Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Jackpine Logs Spruce Logs Poplar Logs Spruce Pulpwood Poplar Pulpwood Jackpine Pulpwood	5.20 5.20 .50 .15 .25 .30	6.50 6.50 2.50 .40 .10 .30	1.75 1.75 2.25 1.75 .40 .70	13.45 per M ft. B.M. 12.45 per M ft. B.M. 5.20 per M ft. B.M. 2.30 per cord .75 per cord 1.00 per cord



DATE OFFERED 1950	DATE SOLD 1951	LOCATION	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID		TOTAL	FINE
							RID	UPSET		
Dec. 8	Jan. 3	Mulvey Twp.	.25	1	Mr. E. Christianson, Mattice, Ont.	Pieces under 9" dia. Spruce and Balsam Poplar	.01	.02	2.1c per cu. ft. .01 per cu. ft.	146451
Dec. 8	Jan. 3	Mulvey Twp.	.19	1	Mr. E. Christianson, Mattice, Ont.	Pieces 9" and over Spruce and Balsam Poplar	.01	.04	4.1c per cu. ft. .02 per cu. ft.	
Dec. 11	Jan. 3	Goldwin Twp.	.17	2	John Christianson, Mattice, Ont.	Pieces under 9" Spruce and Balsam Poplar	.01	.02	2.1c per cu. ft. .01 per cu. ft.	146451
Dec. 13	Jan. 4	Haughton and Brigland Twp.	.2	2	Messrs. C. H. Hunt & Wm. H. Hill, Rydal Bank, Ontario	Pieces 9" and over Spruce and Balsam Poplar	.25	.02	2.25c per cu. ft. .01 per cu. ft.	146231
1951	Jan. 2	Jocelyn & Hilson Twp.	<sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	4	MacFarlane Lumber Co., Per Alex Cain, Hilton Beach, Ontario	Basswood Logs Beech Logs Maple Logs Hemlock Logs Poplar Pulpwood Cedar Posts	6.00 2.00 5.00 2.00 — —	2.70 2.30 4.15 3.30 .40 .03	15.00 per M ft. B.M. 7.00 per M ft. B.M. 2.85 per M ft. B.M. 1.70 per M ft. B.M. .40 per cord .05 each	52740
						Yellow Birch Logs	6.00	2.85	15.00 per M ft. B.M.	



DATE OFFERED 1951	DATE SOLD 1951	NAME TO WHOM SOLD	AREA NO. OF SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID			FILE 145905
						BID	UPSET	DUES	
Jan. 15	Feb. 6	Rice Twp.	4	2	Canadian Forest Products Limited	Jackpine Pulpwood Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood	.27 .68 .27	.40 .05 .05	.70 2.43 per cord 1.27 per cord
					237 Grains	Jackpine Logs	.017	.02	.37 per cu. ft.
					Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.	Spruce Logs	.017	.02	.37 per cu. ft.
Jan. 16	Feb. 7	Bethune Twp.	1 3/4	2	Peter Thomson & Sons, Greenmore, Ont.	Birch Logs Maple Logs Hemlock Logs Spruce Logs	8.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	5.15 4.15 3.30 4.75	2.85 12.00 per M. ft. B.M. 12.00 per M. ft. B.M. 10.00 per M. ft. B.M.
						Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood Cedar Poles			
					Up to 10 cu. ft.		.03		
					Over 10 up to 20 cu. ft.		.04		
					Over 20 up to 30 cu. ft.		.05		
					Over 30 up to 40 cu. ft.		.06		
					Over 40 up to 50 cu. ft.		.07		
					Over 50 cu. ft. per piece		.08		
							.40	.70	1.30 per cord
					J. Norman, Box 333, Kenora, Ont.	Jackpine Pulpwood White Spruce Pulpwood Balsam Pulpwood	.20 1.15 .50	.05 1.15 .05	2.90 per cord 1.50 per cord
						Jackpine White Spruce Poplar	.015 .015 .01	.03 .03 .01	.045 per cu. ft. .045 per cu. ft. .02 per cu. ft.
Jan. 17	Feb. 7	Forge Twp.	1 1/4	2					125452

DATE OFFERED	DATE SOLD	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN-DEERS	TO WHOM SOLD	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE	
						KIND OF TIMBER	BID	UPSET DUES			
Jan. 8	Feb. 9	Sherburne Twp.	8	2	W. O. Bailey & Sons, Haliburton, Ontario	Maple Logs Birch Logs White Pine Logs Ash Logs Spruce Logs Poplar Logs Hemlock Logs Oak Logs Beech Logs Elm Logs Cedar Logs Basswood Logs Tamarac Logs	4.50 7.50 6.50 3.00 3.50 1.30 2.50 0.50 1.00 1.00 2.50 7.50 2.50	2.65 2.65 2.85 2.30 2.75 2.20 1.80 2.80 2.30 2.30 1.80 2.80 1.80	2.85 2.85 13.00 per M ft. 15.00 per M ft. 8.00 per M ft. 8.50 per M ft. 3.50 per M ft. 6.00 per M ft. 12.00 per M ft. 6.00 per M ft. 6.00 per M ft. 1.70 2.70 1.70	10.00 per M ft. B.M.	36452
Jan. 22	Feb. 14	Area West of Route Lake North C.N.R.	4	2	Lac Seul Lumber Co. Limited, Hudson, Ont.	Jackpine Logs Spruce Logs	2.50 2.50	1.75 6.00	10.75 per M ft. B.M. 10.75 per M ft. B.M.	24423	
Jan. 22	Feb. 12	Matawatchan Twp.	1/4	4	T. B. Casey, 412 Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Ont.	Basswood Logs Yellow Birch Logs Maple Logs Spruce Logs Elm Logs Hemlock Logs	22.50 22.50 9.65 9.65 13.00 9.00 5.50	2.70 2.85 35.00 per M ft. B.M. 35.00 per M ft. B.M. 30.00 per M ft. B.M. 25.00 per M ft. B.M. 20.00 per M ft. B.M. 1.70 1.70	35.00 per M ft. B.M.	95781	
Jan. 24	Feb. 15	Cardiff Twp.	1/2	1	E. M. Sanderson, Wilberforce, Ontario	White Pine Logs Spruce and Balsam Logs Maple Logs Elm Logs Birch Logs Tamarac Logs Basswood Logs Poplar Logs	12.00 12.00 5.15 3.00 5.15 5.30 12.00 2.00	2.85 2.25 19.00 per M ft. B.M. 18.00 per M ft. B.M. 4.30 2.70 2.85 1.70 3.30 2.70 4.80	24.00 per M ft. B.M. 10.00 per M ft. B.M. 18.00 per M ft. B.M. 9.00 per M ft. B.M. 20.00 per M ft. B.M. 2.20 9.00 per M ft. B.M.	18289	

DATE OFFERED 1951	DATE SOLD 1951	LOCALITY	NO. OF SQUARE MILES	TO WHOM SOLD	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE	
					KIND OF TIMBER	BID	UPSET			
Jan. 30	Feb. 20	Gladstone Twp.	1/4	8	Fred I. Carlson, Thessalon, Ont.	Yellow Birch Logs Maple Logs Other Hardwood	35.00 4.00 4.00	7.15 3.15 3.30	45.00 per M. ft. B.M. 10.00 per M. ft. B.M. 10.00 per M. ft. B.M.	
					Pine Logs Hemlock Logs Spruce Logs	8.00 1.00 3.00	9.15 3.30 4.75	2.85 2.85 2.25	10.00 per M. ft. B.M. 6.00 per M. ft. B.M. 10.00 per M. ft. B.M.	
Jan. 31	Feb. 21	Griffith Twp.	1 1/4	3	T. A. Wilson Lumber Company Limited, Cannington, Ontario	Red and White Pine Logs White Birch Logs Spruce and Balsam Logs	11.25 3.00	9.15 6.30	2.85 2.70	100461 12.00 per M. ft. B.M.
					Tamarac Logs Poplar Logs	10.00 3.25	6.80 5.80	2.25 2.20	18.50 per M. ft. B.M. 11.25 per M. ft. B.M.	
Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Anstruther Twp.	1/2	3	Chesel McColl & Gordon E. Perdue, Apsley, Ont.	Maple Logs Elm Logs Cedar Logs Yellow Birch Logs Spruce Logs Hemlock Logs Basswood Logs Poplar Logs	6.00 4.00 4.00 8.00 4.00 4.00 6.00 2.00	5.15 4.30 4.30 5.15 4.75 4.80 5.30 2.80	2.85 2.70 2.70 1.70 2.25 1.70 1.10 2.20	14.00 per M. ft. B.M. 11.00 per M. ft. B.M. 11.00 per M. ft. B.M. 18.50 per M. ft. B.M. 11.00 per M. ft. B.M. 10.50 per M. ft. B.M. 14.00 per M. ft. B.M. 7.00 per M. ft. B.M.
					James Stephen, Hillardton, Ontario		.15	.25	.90 per cord	
Feb. 5	Feb. 26	Pense Twp.	3/4	1					12651	
Feb. 6	Feb. 27	Hindon Twp.	1	2	Windsor Lumber Co., Carnarvon, Ontario	White Pine Logs Hard Maple Logs Yellow Birch Logs Basswood Logs Beech Logs Oak Logs Poplar Logs Spruce Logs Hemlock Logs Balsam Logs	13.00 6.00 7.00 9.00 5.00 6.00 3.00 8.00 1.50 8.00	9.15 5.15 5.15 5.30 5.30 5.30 2.80 4.75 4.80 4.75	2.85 2.85 2.85 2.70 2.70 2.70 2.20 2.25 1.70 2.25	25.00 per M. ft. B.M. 14.00 per M. ft. B.M. 15.00 per M. ft. B.M. 17.00 per M. ft. B.M. 13.00 per M. ft. B.M. 14.00 per M. ft. B.M. 8.00 per M. ft. B.M. 15.00 per M. ft. B.M. 8.00 per M. ft. B.M. 15.00 per M. ft. B.M.

DATE OFFERED 1951	DATE SOLD 1951	LOCALITY	AREA SQUARE MILES	NO. OF TEN- DERS	TO WHOM SOLD	KIND OF TIMBER	PRICES PAID			TOTAL	FILE	
							BID	UPSET	DUES			
Feb. 12	Mar. 6	Denbigh Twp.	3/4	5	T. A. Wilson Lumber Company Limited, Cannington, Ontario	Red Pine Logs White Pine Logs Cedar Logs Balsam Logs Yellow Birch Logs Spruce Logs White Birch Logs Hemlock Logs Poplar Logs	6.25 6.25 1.00 3.25 9.00 9.25 1.00 7.25 2.25	15.15 15.15 7.80 6.75 7.65 8.25 6.30 7.30 3.80	2.85 2.85 1.70 2.25 2.85 2.25 2.70 1.70 2.20	24.25 per M. ft. 24.25 per M. ft. 10.50 per M. ft. 12.25 per M. ft. 19.50 per M. ft. 19.75 per M. ft. 10.00 per M. ft. 16.25 per M. ft. 8.25 per M. ft.	B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M. B.M.	16086
Feb. 14	Mar. 7	Papineau Twp.	2	1	Select Wood Products Limited, Per H. Lebovic, Matawa, Ont.	White Birch Logs Poplar Logs	.02 .01	.45 .45	.40 .40	.87 per cord .86 per cord	12343	



